The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 5657.—VOL. XXXVII. THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th June, at her father's residence, Mrs. Andrew Hamilton, of a son.

DEATHS.

At London, on the 19th March last, after a short illness, William Harington, the second son of Charles Cowper, Esq., of Wivenhoe, aged 20 years.

At Enfield, on the 25th June, Mrs. C. Dewitt Jobb.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALMAIN NEW STEAM FERRY.—The boats of this ferry will not ply from King-street until further notice, but from Erskine-street only.

BALMAIN NEW STEAM FERRY, from the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

BALMAIN NEW STEAM FERRY.—From the foot of King-street every half-hour during the day.—PERDRIAU and CO.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Steamer from Balmain will run on SATURDAY nights from King-street, instead of the Gas Works, till 11 o'clock. PERDRIAU and CO.

MANLY BEACH, THIS DAY.—Phœnix Wharf, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Manly, 12 noon and 4.30 p.m.; calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS. — CHANGE OF HOURS.— During the remainder of the winter months these steampackets will ply as follows:—

From Parramatta, at 8 a.m. and a quarter before 2 p.m.
From Sydney, at 10 a.m. and at 4 p.m.
Phœnix Wharf, 20th June, 1856.

STEAM TO KIAMA.—The Kiama S. N. Co.'s steamer KIAMA leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for Kiama, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 10 o'clock; and leaves Kiama for Sydney every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock p.m.

Fares—Cabin, 15s.; steerage, 7s. 6d.
Return Tickets 22s. 6d.
All freights must be paid in Sydney.

STEAM TO KIAMA AND SHOALHAVEN.—The NORA CREINA, THIS NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, returning from Greenwell Point on Satur lay.

Return tickets, Kiama, 22s. 6d.; ditto Shoalhaven, 30s.
Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamship WILLIAMS, Captain GEORGE BARNES, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH P. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.
June 26th, 1856.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER, at reduced rates.—The THISTLE, WILSON, commander, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 26th June, 1856.

STEAM COMMUNICATION between SYDNEY, TWOFOLD BAY, and MELBOURNE.—Winter Arrangements.—It is intended to despatch a steamer from the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, for EDEN, on WEDNESDAY, 25th June, 9th and 23rd July, taking on passengers thence to Melbourne; and from MELBOURNE, for EDEN, on THURSDAY, 19th June, 3rd, 17th, and 31st July, bringing on passengers thence to Sydney.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 13th June, 1856.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS for MELBOURNE.—Passengers for Melbourne are informed that the CHEAP FARES are now UNIFORMLY charged by the A. S. N. Co.'s new and powerful steamships

TELEGRAPH,
CITY OF SYDNEY, and
WONGA WONGA.

Saloon	£5 5s.	In full of all charges to Melbourne.
Intermediate	4 0	
Fore cabin	2 10	

Affording to travellers regularity, expedition, and comfort, THE LOWEST FARES.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 16th May, 1856.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, on SATURDAY NEXT, from the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

CHEAP FARES.

Saloon	£5 5s.	In full to Melbourne.
Fore cabin	2 10s.	

The A. S. N. Company's clipper iron steamship TELEGRAPH, GEORGE GILMORE, commander, will sail on SATURDAY NEXT, punctually at three p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 26th June, 1856.

EXCURSION TRIPS TO MELBOURNE.—Return Tickets available for one month, by any of the Company's steamships—

TELEGRAPH,
CITY OF SYDNEY, and
WONGA WONGA.

Saloon	£9 10s.	Inclusive of Provision fees and tax.
Intermediate	7 10s.	
Fore cabin	4 10s.	

JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 27th May, 1856.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION between SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.

From Campbell's Wharf.

CHEAP FARES:

Saloon...	£5 5s.
Intermediate Saloon... ...	2 10s.
Freight	1 10s.

Passengers with their luggage forwarded by special trains to Melbourne, free of all other charges, immediately on arrival.

The powerful and favourite steamship LONDON, 750 tons, 450 horse power, W. WATTS, commander, is now running regularly every alternate week.

This noble and fast steamship has unrivalled accommodation for Chief and Second Cabin Passengers. The saloon and state rooms are unequalled for comfort and space. There is also a separate cabin for families in the intermediate.

Passengers are reminded the rates are UNIFORMLY as above, and every attention and civility is constantly shown by all on board to passengers.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or, to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

N.B.—All goods and passengers' luggage intended for the LONDON will be received and stored free of charge, and receipts given for the same.

Passengers from the country can have their berths secured by letter to either of the agents.

EXCURSION TRIPS TO MELBOURNE.—CHEAP FARES.

By the steamship LONDON, Captain WATTS.

Saloon tickets, to Melbourne and back...	£9 10 0
Intermediate, ditto ditto	4 10 0

Including provisions, tax, and fees.
The tickets available for one month.
Apply to Messrs. J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN. — The steamship TASMANIA, CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on MONDAY, 7th instant, at 3 p.m.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

FOR PORT STEPHENS, PUMPKIN POINT near STROUD.—The schooner POLLY HOPKINS, BELITHER, master, will be despatched from the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, on FRIDAY, 27th instant. Goods will be received until noon on the day of sailing.

Freight payable in advance.

JOHN P. RIDLEY, Agent.
A. A. Company's Office, Church Hill, 24th June, 1856.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The fine brig VENTURE, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will commence loading immediately on discharge of her inward cargo. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

MORETON BAY.—☞ The first vessel for this port is the A1 brigantine SARAH ANN, W. WATTS, commander.

For freight, &c., apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, to J. STEWART, Sussex-street; or to JOSIAH SLEE, Albion Wharf.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.—The nearest road to the Armidale Gold Diggings.—The clipper schooner NANCY will positively sail on SATURDAY next, and affords the opportunity of first-rate accommodations.

Cabin, £5; steerage, £2. Freight per ton, £1.
Apply immediately to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY and PAMBULA.—The regular trader GIPSEY will sail on FRIDAY, the 27th instant.

For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf, or Messrs. HARPUR BROTHERS, 269, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—First Vessel—The superior A1 clipper barque EMMA, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail with despatch.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to MERRILL and LEAVITT, 2, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The big JOHN ORMEROD, Captain SIVIER, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will have early despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to EBSWORTH and CO., Herrington-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The fine clipper-schooner ELIZABETH ANN, KELLY, master, is now receiving cargo at the Albion Wharf, and will clear at the Customs on FRIDAY, 27th instant, and sail the following day.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—Will sail on FRIDAY morning next.—That well-known packet-brig EMMA, 170 tons, T. THOMPSON BROWN, commander, is for the present voyage, at the solicitation of shippers, laid on for the above port, and being under engagement, will positively sail as above.

For passage only, early application is necessary, to the Captain, on board, or to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO.

Cabin passage (beds, bed linen, &c., free of extra charge)	£8 0 0
Steerage	£4 10 0

FOR NELSON AND PORT COOPER.—The fine fast-sailing A1 schooner TARANAKI, HENRY CLOUSTON, commander, will have quick despatch for the above ports. Has superior accommodations for cabin passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander on board (Flour Company' Wharf); or to J. A. BUTTREY and CO., Wynyard-lane.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The regular trader MARMORA, MOFFAT, master, will be despatched for the above port early.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO, 199, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular trader.—The fine fast-sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, is now receiving cargo, and having a large portion engaged will have quick despatch. Has very superior cabin, intermediate, and steerage accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR CHINA.—The well-known A1 ship RODNEY, 877 tons register, commanded by Captain ALEXANDER BISSETT, will be despatched on the 1st July. Being one of Messrs. Dunbar's celebrated vessels, she offers every security for the comfort and convenience of passengers; and is also a desirable opportunity for the conveyance of remittances in bullion or specie.

Apply to Captain BISSETT, at Smith, Campbell, and Co.'s; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76 Sussex-st.

FOR HONGKONG VIA SINGAPORE.—The fine A1 barque WIEDEMANN, 400 tons register, T. KALEKLOSER, commander, will sail in a few days; and, having most superior accommodation, offers a very good opportunity to passengers for the above ports.

Apply to Captain KALEKLOSER, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, 22, Macquarie-place.

AMERICAN CLIPPER SHIP KATHAY.—This magnificent ship offers a desirable opportunity to shippers of gold or specie to Hongkong. All accounts against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate immediately, as she proceeds to sea on SATURDAY morning.

LAMB, SPRY, and CO., agents.

TO PASSENGERS FOR CEYLON.—The fine A1 13 years ship ANGLIA, 570 tons register, W. M. BALL, commander, will sail for POINT DE GALLE on 29th instant, offering an excellent opportunity to passengers by this route.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

BLACK BALL LINE of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—The magnificent clipper ship CHAMPION OF THE SEAS, 2093 tons register, JOHN M'KIRDY, Esq., commander, will be despatched from Melbourne for LIVERPOOL on 10th July.

For rates of passage, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—The fine Hanoverian clipper ship ADELE, A1, 517 tons, W. UBBELOHDE, commander, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

This vessel has just discharged a cargo of sugar from Manila, in first-rate order, and being a neutral flag, offers the best opportunity to shippers.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodations of this splendid ship, at Campbell's Wharf.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, to J. DHANIS and CO., or to J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON, with prompt despatch.—The splendid A1 Aberdeen clipper ship OMAR PASHA, 1124 tons register, JOHN THOMPSON, commander, is now ready to receive cargo and will have quick despatch. Having most superior accommodation, offers a very desirable conveyance to passengers.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FRENCH SHIP SYDNEY.—Being a full ship will leave on the 1st July. Has two cabins still disengaged, £63.

VIAL, D'ARAM, MILLIERE and CO., Wynyard-st.

FRENCH SHIP SYDNEY.—All accounts against the said vessel that are not sent before SATURDAY, 28th June, will not be paid. VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE.—A First-class Steamer, 180 tons measurement, 80 horse power; carries a large cargo, and is an excellent sea boat. This steamer is admirably adapted for the coasting trade, especially where a light draught of water is essential. She can be delivered in Sydney on short notice. Apply to MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., Queen's-place.

FOR SALE, the Aberdeen clipper-built brig HEATHER BELL, A1 Lloyds', 220 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, built by Walter Hood in 1851 (the same builder as Star of Peace and Omar Pasha). Being abundantly found in sails and stores of every description, can be sent to sea at one hour's notice. Purchasers of a really good vessel are invited to inspect her, now lying in the Cove. For particulars apply to M. E. MURNIN; RANDOLPH DACRES; or Captain JONES, on board, who will give intending purchasers any information.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS and SHIPOWNERS.—Proprietors of the Patent Slip, Sussex-street, will take Ships on their Slip from this date at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former rates.

H. R. NEW S. N. CO.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Morpeth, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July next, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing two Directors, in the place of Peter Green, and James A. Portus, Esqs., who have resigned office. Candidates for vacant seats in the Direction are required by clause 36 in the deed of settlement, to give notice in writing to the Directors at the Company's Office, Morpeth, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election. By order of the Board,

TILMOUTH P. DYE, manager.
Morpeth, 11th June, 1856.

MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB.—A meeting of the above will be held at the Club Rooms, Melbourne Hotel, King-street, THIS EVENING (Thursday), at 7 o'clock, when, as business will be transacted of great importance to the interest of the Club, a full attendance of members, and gentlemen wishing to become such, is earnestly requested. W. JOHNSTON, Hon. Sec. Club-rooms, June 25.

LOST, at the Masonic Ball, a Pink Pocket Handkerchief. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to 22, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, at the Masonic Ball, a French Cambric Embroidered Handkerchief, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. It will be thankfully received if returned to Mr. S. NICOLLE, 3, Argyle-street, near George-street.

LOST, at the Masonic Ball, on Tuesday Evening, by a gentleman, a Superfine Black Cloth Overcoat, in the pockets of which were a pair of Brown Kid Gloves, a white pocket handkerchief marked "Chirade," a latch-key. The coat is lined with woollen plaid. Any gentleman having taken it by mistake will perhaps return it to Café Français.

MASONIC BALL.—Several mistakes having occurred with respect to articles of apparel, the committee request that those who have taken better coats, &c., than their own, will communicate with M. E. PARIS, No. 16, Jamison-street, when the difference will be adjusted. All jewellery, &c., found on this occasion will be restored to the rightful owners by application to the above address. H. HOGHTON, honorary secretary.

MASONIC BALL.—LOST, a dark Top Coat, Poncho, a pair of dark kid gloves and an address card in one of the pockets. The gentleman who took it away in a mistake will oblige by communicating with Mr. PARIS, Jamison-street, M. C.

MASONIC BALL.—Taken, on the night of the Ball, a Blue Boating Coat, with tartan lining, ticketed No. 27. The owner would feel obliged for its return to Mr. MORGAN, Commissariat Store, Lower George-street.

MASONS' BALL. — One Pound Reward.—A small Pearl Shirt Stud was Lost at this Ball. Anybody finding the same and delivering the same to the barkeeper at the French Café, will receive the above reward.

STRAYED, a Kid. The owner can have it by giving a proper description, and paying for advertisement. Address S., Parramatta-street Post-office.

FOUND, a Hat. The owner can have it by applying to WILLIAM SAWYER, 228, Kent-street.

LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for MARCH. SANDS and KENNY, 231, George-street.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—First night of the new Comedy of THE LITTLE TREASURE; Gertrude, Miss ANNA M. QUINN. Last night of NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.—Madame CRAMER'S Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, 30th of June, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street,—assisted by the most talented artists in Sydney. By the kind permission of Colonel Bloomfield the Band of the XIth will be in attendance.

BACHELORS' BALL.—Carriages bringing guests to the Bachelors' Ball THIS EVENING, will approach the Prince of Wales Theatre from Hunter-street in the direction of King-street. Sydney, 26th June, 1856.

CAMELLIA SHOW.—The first exhibition of Camellias of the Horticultural Improvement Society will take place in the Concert Room of the Royal Hotel, on THURSDAY, July 10th. The exhibition will commence at 2 o'clock, and be kept open through the evening until 10 o'clock. Prizes will be awarded as follows:—

Best 6 pot-grown camellias in flower
Ditto 3 ditto ditto
Ditto 1 ditto ditto.
Best collection of camellias, cut flowers.
Ditto 12 ditto ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto
Ditto 1 ditto ditto.

AMATEURS' CLASS.

Best 3 pot-grown camellias in flower
Ditto 1 ditto ditto
Best 6 camellias, cut flowers
Ditto 3 ditto ditto
Ditto 1 ditto ditto.

In addition to the above, prizes will be awarded for other plants or flowers at the discretion of the judges.
WILLIAM DEANE, hon. secretary, pro tem., 20, Hunter-street.

HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—Those desirous of becoming members of this Society, are informed that the subscription year commences on July 1st next, and are requested to send in their names to WILLIAM DEANE, hon. secretary, pro tem. 20, Hunter-street.

OPHIR COPPER MINING COMPANY. (Incorporated by Act of Council.)—A special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Ophir Copper Mining Company will be held at the Company's office, 27, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of determining the future course of proceedings of the company. By order of the Board. R. H. GORDON, secretary. Sydney, June 25th.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE ABOLITION OF RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.—A Public Meeting of the citizens of Sydney will be held in the hall of the School of Arts, Pitt-street, at 7 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, with a view to the formation of a Society for the Abolition of all State support for Religion in New South Wales; when all who are favourable to that great measure, in which the inhabitants of this colony of all denominations are so deeply interested, are respectfully requested to attend. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., will preside at the meeting, and several other gentlemen of prominent position in the community, besides several ministers of religion, will take part in the proceedings.

For the Provisional Committee,—J. M. ILLIDGE.
Sydney, 21st June, 1856.

SYDNEY DIOCESAN SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the above Society is unavoidably postponed to TUESDAY, the 1st of July.

SYDNEY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Final General Meeting of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 32, Bridge-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 22nd July next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of dividing the funds among the Members, and dissolving the Company. By order of the Board, J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

SYDNEY OPTHALMIC INSTITUTION for the cure of diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison; President, Sir A. Stephen. For terms of admission, &c. apply to Dr. BERNCASTLE, 10, Wynyard-square, from 9 to 11, and 6 to 8; or at the Institution from 11 to 12.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company hereby give notice to the Shareholders (in the third or last series of shares), that they have made a further and final call of Five Pounds per share, payable to the Secretary, on or before the 1st August next. By order of the Board, ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary. Exchange Rooms, 21st June, 1856.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—Those employers who are conscientiously opposed to the unreasonable demand made by their assistants to close their establishments at an arbitrary hour of the assistants' own fixing, are requested to meet at the Royal Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock in the evening, where the other side of the question may be discussed, and placed before the public in a manner to do justice to the rights of property, and the claims of employers of labour of every description.

THE NATIONAL BANQUET.—The Committee appointed to carry out a National Banquet in celebration of the Establishment of Responsible Government in New South Wales, will meet at the Exchange Rooms, at 2.30 p.m. THIS DAY, June 26. 1856.

THOS. C. BREILLAT, Chairman.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Dinner will take place THIS DAY (Thursday), the 26th instant, at Mr. COLES', Freemasons' Hall, York-street.

A. T. HOLROYD, Esq., will take the chair.
Dinner on the table at 6 o'clock precisely.
J. SIMPSON, secretary.

BAKERS! BAKERS! BAKERS!—To Journeymen Bakers.—The first monthly meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Association for New South Wales will be held at the House of Call, on SATURDAY evening next, at 7 o'clock precisely; one and all are invited to attend.

JAMES BALSON, Secretary.

JOSEPH COOK and CO., in reply to the numerous complaints made to them of the incorrectness of the Railway Time Tables, beg to inform the public that they cannot be answerable for any errors that appear in Taylor's Guide, under the name of "Bradshaw's Railway Guide," and would caution the public against the deception practised as to their being one and the same thing; but would distinctly assert that they are in no way connected with the same. For correct information the public are referred to JOSEPH COOK and CO.'S Railway Guide, being the only one sanctioned by the Railway Commissioners.

Publishing Office, 219, George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

LADIES' SCHOOL. — Notice of Removal. — Mrs. COUSENS respectfully informs the friends of her pupils that she has removed from Elizabeth-street, to No. 2, College-buildings, Jamison-street, where the young ladies will resume their studies on MONDAY, the 30th instant. Vacancies for boarders.

OSBORNE HOUSE ACADEMY, Argyle Place, Sydney, for the Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Polite Education of a limited number of young gentlemen under fourteen years of age, conducted by Professor JONSON and experienced assistants, under the patronage and auspices of the following gentlemen, to whom a reference is permitted:—

The Rev. Dr. Woolley, LL.D., Principal of the Sydney University.
The Rev. D. Braim, LL.D., Port Fairy
The Rev. B. Laughton, A.M.
N. D. Stenhouse, Esq., A.M., Sydney
Herman Milford, Esq., A.B., Sydney
Consett Stephen, Esq., Sydney
H. Gordon, Esq., J.P., Wollongong
W. H. Pennington, Esq., Sydney
W. Dalley, Esq., Sydney
D. H. Denieby, Esq., Goulburn
William Dean, Esq., Sydney
Dr. Croft, Sydney
Major Wingate, J.P., Sydney.

The course of instruction will comprehend the initiatory studies in Latin and Greek, the French, Italian, and German languages; drawing, mapping, writing, intuitive arithmetic, mathematics, reading, elocution, composition, and every required branch of a sound English education.

The inculcation of a taste for, and a knowledge of, polite literature, will be a prominent feature of the educational plan that will be pursued by M. JONSON, from his conviction that the most obvious advantages, the most practical knowledge of the grammar, idiom, genius and distinctive powers of language are to be obtained by youth from the perusal of elegant writers, under tasteful, genial, and intelligent superintendence.

The individual capacity, characteristics and mental bias of the pupil shall be studied, and, to form his intellect, moral character, graceful deportment and manners, nothing within the grasp of unwearied labour, conscientious assiduity, and the best available appliances to instruction, will be spared.

FEES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Boarders	£15 0 0	a quarter
Day pupils.....	4 0 0	ditto
Day boarders	7 0 0	ditto

Extra charges for music, dancing, fencing and gymnastics; also, for books and washing. Vacations at Christmas and Easter.

To the utmost extent practicable, French will be made the conversational language in this establishment.

WRITING TAUGHT in ten lessons, by Mr. BRAGG, 32a Goulburn-street East. Terms one guinea.

REMOVAL.—The Publisher of the Sydney Morning Herald will [illegible] to the new offices, Hunter-street, opposite the Union Bank, on SATURDAY next.

EDUCATION.—[illegible] the parents [illegible] school will recommence on the 22nd of July, WEDNESDAY. Park-street.

MR. CANE'S Commercial School, Stanley-street. The duties will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, July 2nd.

MRS. STEEDMAN CHRISTIE will receive a few additional Pupils at the close of the present vacation. An efficient English Master attends the establishment, 64, Elizabeth-street, opposite Supreme Court.

MISS HARRIS intimates to the parents of her pupils that her School will reopen on WEDNESDAY, July 2nd. Smith's Terrace, Palmer-street, near Liverpool-street.

RICHMOND ACADEMY.—In the town of Richmond, near Windsor, there is a small Academy, at which a few young gentlemen are instructed in the usual outline of a sound English education, together with the classics, comprising Latin and Greek, the French language, book-keeping, and the elements of Mathematics. The establishment is conducted, as the advertiser, JOHN S. MACLEAN, and there is accommodation for two young gentlemen as boarders, who are in every respect, treated as if they were members of the family.

Terms:—

Day pupils..... 3 guineas a quarter.
Boarders..... 50 guineas a year.

SYDNEY LYCEUM, Bathurst-street.—The duties will be resumed on TUESDAY next, July 1. It is respectfully requested that application for admission be accompanied by a reference. H. WAYMOUTH.

TUITION.—MRS. ARTHUR MORKILL desires to inform her friends and pupils that the duties of her School will be resumed on MONDAY, 7th July. References permitted—the Rev. Dr. Steel, Newtown; the Rev. Dr. Ross, Sydney; Thomas Taylor, Esq., Newtown. Vacancy for one Boarder.

WOLLONGONG LADIES' SCHOOL, late the residence of J. C. Bowen, Esq.—Miss RANDALL having removed into the above delightful and healthy residence, has now accommodation for a few additional boarders. References kindly permitted to Dr. Ross, D. Jones, J. Fairfax, and P. J. Billott, Esqs. Any information as to terms, &c., may be known on application to Miss RANDALL, who will be in Sydney for a short time during the vacation; or to P. J. ELLIOTT, Australian Library, Bent-street.

£900 and several other sums to be LENT on mortgage of real property, in Sydney or its suburbs. Apply to ALLEN and BOWDEN, 51, Elizabeth-street.

£2000 to be LENT on city property, at 8 per cent. M J. DAVIES, 22, Pitt-street North.

£2000 TO LEND on mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM CRANE, 178, Elizabeth-st.

TO LEND, £1200 on good City Property. HENRY HINE NEWMAN, Box 200, General Post Office.

A LADY wishes for a situation as Daily Governess. She is competent to teach French and German (acquired on the continent), music, singing, and the rudiments of drawing and Italian. J. H., HERALD Office.

A LADY will be happy to receive two Gentlemen, or a Lady and Gentleman, as Boarders in her family. Address D. B. J., HERALD Office.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A Lady, thoroughly qualified, is desirous of making an Engagement with a family. Address DELTA, HERALD Office.

CARPENTER wanted opposite the Baker's Arms, Cumberland-street, on the job. B. RHODES.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER is open to an engagement by day or week. Address B., HERALD Office.

FARM.—Wanted to purchase 60 to 100 acres, near Sydney; must have some improvements on it. Apply, stating particulars, locality, price, and terms, to J. F., Duke's Wharf, Miller's Point.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENT TUTOR will be disengaged in a few days—a gentleman of University education and considerable experience in tuition, with high recommendations. Classics, Mathematics, French, Drawing, and Singing. CANTAB, Post Office, Gresford.

FOR LONDON.—A Widow Lady has £30, which will pay for a Passage to London, in a first cabin berth; cleanliness and respectability the object. Address Mrs. STRANGER, HERALD Office.

MILLER.—Wanted, for the country, a first-rate Miller. Apply on FRIDAY MORNING, from 10 to 11, to STEPHEN NUTTER, Steam Mills, Kent-street South.

MEDICAL.—Loyal United Brothers' Lodge G.U.O.—Required for the above Lodge, a legally qualified Medical Practitioner; attendance on members and their families, as well as medicine, will be required. Tenders, stating terms per quarter for each member, to be addressed to JOHN SHIPWAY, 69, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

By order of the N. G., JOHN SHIPWAY, secretary.
Thursday, June 26.

NURSERY Maid wanted; must also be a good needlewoman; good character indispensable. Apply to Mrs. TYLER, corner Underwood-street and Point Piper Road, Upper Paddington.

ORGAN.—Wanted, a powerful Instrument adapted for choral performances, on a scale of magnitude. Any parties having such for sale are requested to communicate with THOMAS TAYLOR, Box-office, Victoria Theatre.

SHEEP and CATTLE.—Wanted to PURCHASE, Five Thousand to Twenty-five Thousand Store Sheep and Five Hundred to Two Thousand Head Store Cattle, delivered in Victoria. W. REA, Messrs. Ebsworth and Co.'s, Harrington-street.

SHIPWRIGHTS WANTED on the ship Anglia. Apply to Mr. SCOTT, A. S. N. Co.'s Patent Slip, Pyrmont.

SHEEP OVERSEER.—Wanted, for a Station in the Northern Districts, an Overseer, who thoroughly understands the Management of Sheep, and can produce satisfactory certificates as to ability and character. Apply, between the hours of half-past ten and twelve, at the Office of Messrs. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of a respectable Young Person, aged 15, wish to place her in a house of business as an indoor improver to the Dressmaking; the country preferred. Address A. Z., 41, Park-street.

TUTOR.—Wanted, a Gentleman capable of imparting a sound English education, combined with Latin, French, and arithmetic. Apply to Messrs. SANDS and KENNY, 231, George-street. References will be required as to qualification and respectability.

TUTOR.—A Gentleman of University education, and experience in tuition, with unexceptionable testimonials, wishes for a re-engagement. Latin classics, and some of the modern languages, geography, history, &c. Address J. L. M. D., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted two or three first-rate Hands. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an Assistant. PERKS and BAULKE, Manchester House, 97, Pitt-street.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, a Forewoman. To a clever hand salary no object. Apply to Madame BENE, Philip-street.

TO TURNERS.—Wanted a Turner. To a good hand the best wages will be given; none other need apply. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted, two first class workmen, at Mr. Henry Elder's, 63, Great Bourke-street, East Melbourne. For further particulars, apply to PAISEY and FRYER, booksellers, stationers, and printers, 322, George-street, Sydney.

TO A FAMILY going to EUROPE.—A young respectable Female offers her service in payment for her passage. Please address B. T., HERALD Office.

TO JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—Wanted, Second Hands. Apply to Mr. S. HOLMES, King-street.

TWO Good Labourers Wanted, at Pott's Point. Enquire of the Quarrymen.

WANTED, a steady and active Man as Coachman, and to be otherwise useful. A character required. Apply, between 8 and 9 o'clock to Mr. PURKIS, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable Girl for house and needlework. Mrs. LAMB, 56, King-street.

WANTED, immediately, an active Young Man, as General Drapery and slop hand. Apply at J. T. HARRIS', 139, George-street.

WANTED, in a small family, a General Servant and a Nursemaid. Good references will be required, and members of the Church of England preferred. Apply at the Rev. ALFRED STEPHEN'S, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Bush Labourer, at £35 a year. W. REDMAN, York-street, opposite Police Office.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply to Mrs. H. L. MILLER, 116, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a respectable Man as Groom and Messenger. Apply to Mr. RUSSELL, 42, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a first-rate Laundress to undertake a family's washing. References required. Apply to Mrs. SHARP, 31, Hunter-street.

WANTED, by a highly respectable Female, a situation to attend on a Lady, and do needlework. She is a good dressmaker, and can be highly recommended. Address M. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, employment by a Young Man, who has been steward in passenger ships. Good references can be given. Address W. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Rough Carpenter. Apply to Mr. CLARK, Camperdown Hotel, Camperdown.

WANTED, by a respectable English Female, a Situation as plain Cook and Housekeeper in a small family, or Housekeeper to a single gentleman. Address M. G., Post Office, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Dresser of Iron Castings. Apply at Pyrmont Foundry.

WANTED, a Saddle Hand for the country. Apply at HOLMAN'S, White Horse Tavern, George-street, from 9 to 12.

WANTED, a Watchmaker and a Working Jeweller. Apply to C. W. WILLIAMS, Bolton-street, Newcastle.

WANTED, Young and active Men for a sheep station on the Burnett River. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Shepherd and a Bullock Driver, for the White Bay District. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Man, to make himself generally useful. WILLIAM WELCH, Paddington, opposite the Barracks.

WANTED, after the ensuing vacation, a Lady to assist the Principal in conducting a first-class ladies' seminary. Address Stoke Cottage, Ryde.

WANTED, a Nursery-maid to take charge of three young children, &c. Respectable references indispensable. Apply to Mrs. STENHOUSE, Waterview House, Balmain.

WANTED, immediately, an active Kitchen-maid. Apply St. Kilda House, 15, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED two strong Lads. Apply at 9 o'clock this morning. R. WYNNE'S Slate Yard, New Pitt-st.

WANTED, by a respectable person a situation as Nursery Governess; or would not object to make herself useful in any capacity not exactly menial. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; the country preferred. Address E. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Cook, a House and Parlour Maid, a Laundress, and a Nurse. Apply to Mrs. BOULTON, Darling Point.

WANTED, Two French Polishers. WOOD, 61, George-street North.

WANTED, a good Female General House Servant. T. and W. BENNETT, bootmakers, George-street.

WANTED, a Situation as Clerk or Corresponding Clerk; knows both accounts and goods, and speaks and understands thoroughly the French language. Address S. and S., HERALD Office. Can give excellent references.

WANTED, a Female, as Cook and Laundress. Testimonials as to character and competency required. Apply to Mrs. WALTER CHURCH, 6, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a Female General House Servant, at No. 1, Montrey's-buildings, Church-hill.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply to H. D. ROSS, 32, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Female General House Servant. Enquire at No. 5, Trinity-place, Argyle-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a Watchmaker. Apply to H. KYEZOR, 145, George-street.

WANTED, for two Gentlewomen, a Sitting and two Bed Rooms, suitably furnished, with attendance. Address until Monday, to J. M., HERALD Office, stating terms.

WANTED, by an Ironmonger at Moreton Bay, an Assistant. Apply to C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to RENT, a Farm of 1000 acres, within from thirty to forty miles of Sydney, with improvements for barn, dairy, &c. Address, with full particulars, to C. P., HERALD Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a Furnished Bedroom, not to exceed ten or twelve shillings per week. R. P. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Cottage with kitchen, &c., stonebuilt, and within twenty minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address Box 230, Post Office.

WANTED, an active Lad, who can take care of a horse and make himself generally useful about the house. Apply to F. M. STOKES, 8, King-street East.

WANTED, every Journeyman Baker in Sydney to attend the meeting on SATURDAY next, at 7 o'clock at the John Bull In

AUXILIARY SCREW CLIPPERS.

THAT very able paper which Mr. E. Deas Thomson read at the Philosophical Society, on Friday, the 13th instant, has, from the bustle concomitant with elections, remained too long without the notice due to its intrinsic merits, and also due to the importance of the subject treated of in that valuable document. Although, in an introductory passage, the invitation of criticism was modestly coupled with the expressed hope of enlisting abler hands in its investigation, it is not in that spirit that these lines are conceived or commenced, but rather that by the re-discussion of it, further to court enquiry into the application of such interesting topics to a practical result. I do not think, moreover, that Mr. Deas Thomson should underrate the value of this recommendation of postal communication, combined, as it is, with emigration, or consider that it is materially lessened by the proposed institution, through the Queen's Ministers, of some undefined plan of a steam mail communication to the Australian colonies generally.

Sixty days for postal communication with England will no doubt be considered as offering no great advantage in point of speed over the present rates by monthly clipper ships via Melbourne; but if auxiliary screw ships were appointed to sail regularly on the 1st and 15th of each month direct to the colony, they would, besides saving from 12 to 15 days in that passage, perform it with much greater certainty. This, indeed, in postal communication, is second only in importance to celerity. It will be found also that, even as compared with monthly packets via India or Panama, performing the distance in 50 days, every alternate mail with 15 days' later intelligence would arrive in the colony five days earlier. If weekly packets could be established, besides this advantage, every second mail, with a week's later intelligence, would be received 14 days earlier in the colony.

The Lords of the Treasury and their Secretary may be, perhaps this year (especially if a Peace be concluded) as fluctuating a body as the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been of late, so that the plans arranged by Mr. Labouchere, conjointly with Mr. James Wilson, may soon be so qualified or adjourned, that a succession of Royal Charters may yet be the bringers of the earliest news to the colonies for a year to come. Nevertheless, as one of the last paragraphs has admitted that the desire of the present age for rapid communication was universal, it certainly would not be prudent, in stimulating or in giving encouragement to the ship-owners to carry out the auxiliary-screw and clipper system, to offer any definite contract for the conveyance of letters. For if that desire be truly said to be universal, it is, however, most absolute and determined among the Anglo-Saxon races; so that any colonial government must accept the tender of such an organised company as the Peninsular and Oriental, if offered for the Mail service—for they, with their fleet of powerful steamers would, in all probability, be able to realize little short of the sanguine expectations of Mr. Wentworth himself.

Thus, bearing that strongly in recollection, it would not be advisable to allow the postal element to weigh too much in our minds whilst considering the practical advantages to be drawn from the general plan of auxiliary screw being adapted to clipper vessels, for passengers and emigrants, and also for cargo. The arguments advanced by Mr. Deas Thomson were supported by the irrefragable testimony of facts, not singly true alone, but all converging to establish the necessary consequence, of a judicious application of the screw to the clipper being a quicker, and also a more certain passage for the careful and the experienced navigator, in long voyages. Consoling, indeed, must it have been to that gentleman to find that so many of his propositions, advanced as *à priori* reasoning, should have been proved to be so practically true by the run of the Royal Charter in 59 days from Plymouth to Port Phillip. They were mainly these,—The average distance sailed by vessels, judiciously navigated, from England, amounts to 14,500 nautical miles. Besides the ordinary trade-winds, both north and south of the equator, which are generally favourable, the distance from about the island of Tristan d'Acunha to Sydney is nearly half of the whole voyage. There strong winds almost uniformly prevail from the West, and it is rare if ships of a superior build and well handled fail to perform that portion of the passage in 30 days, more or less. If, therefore, by the mechanical appliance of the screw, the ship could be aided from the latitudes where the North-east Trade ceases to where the South Tradewind commences, the other half of the entire distance need not exceed another period of 30 days, more or less. After quoting from Brande's Dictionary of Science, as to the proper use of the screw, Mr. Deas Thomson then lays down the keystone to the success of any successful system, thus,—"It will be found impossible, therefore, by means of an auxiliary power, to diminish, except to a moderate extent, the distance which must under ordinary circumstances be traversed. Any such attempt would inevitably fail. The object, indeed, must be *to work with nature*, not to contend against it. The failure of some of the former experiments to establish steam communication with Australia is probably due to a disregard of this principle, no less than the heavy expenses incurred in establishing and maintaining coal depots at the several stations on the route, as well as the divergence from the most eligible course rendered necessary in order to call at them. On the other hand, by using the auxiliary power sparingly and judiciously, its beneficial effect would be felt not only directly but indirectly, by propelling the ship over the calm and variable region, and placing her in the best position to take advantage of the favourable winds which are known to exist in particular parts of the ocean."

So practically correct and scientifically deducible is the above, that it is understood that on that principle are framed the instructions of the Lords of the Admiralty to all the Captains of screw vessels in her Majesty's service, viz., sail whenever the wind is favourable, and only steam to get one, or get out of the calms or the regions of the variable winds. In the matter, however, of the calculation of the horse-power and fuel necessary, I cannot but consider that a larger amount has been allotted than would be absolutely requisite; and by obtaining the exact minimum of the auxiliary power, the success of the scheme would be more assured in a mercantile point of view. The regular prevalence of the north and south trade winds, before and after reaching the calms and variables of the tropics, should surely prevent the requirement of thirty days' steaming. I believe that only during fourteen days the screw was used by the Royal Charter, and to say twenty-one days would be still leaving an ample margin for the untoward eventualities of the winds and storms. Then, again, two engines of the most recent and compact make, both working expansively to 90 horse-power, would appear to be sufficient to propel a clipper of 2700 tons register; and the fuel requisite for the lesser horse power, and the diminished number of days' steaming, would reduce the 450 tons of coals to about 310, leaving a greater space both for passengers and for freight. With regard to a bonus to be awarded for each mail delivered in 60 days, together with a system of penalties for delays much might indeed be said against either. In respect to permanent or a prolonged contract for the conveyance of emigrants, great and direct advantages could be procured to the colony, which might otherwise be indefinitely postponed. The length of time for the passage to Australia has been one very prevalent reason of objection entertained by the labouring classes, who have consequently emigrated to North America. If that were removed by screw clippers bringing them out in 60 days, it would perhaps be no unwise act of the colony, should it add a small bounty payable to the ship beyond the contract rate, for every emigrant so brought over in 60 days.

Let this important subject fructify in the minds of thinking colonists, and produce hints and suggestions as well as criticism.

PHILALETHES.

DRUNKENNESS.
No. IV.

Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.

I COME now to a part of the task I have imposed on myself, which is most painful, and which I enter on with infinite regret and sorrow; but, reluctant as I feel to persevere in the exposure of *all* the causes that have come under my *own* observation, tending to produce the unhappy effects resulting from the inordinate use of intoxicating drinks, I should but very imperfectly perform the duty I have taken in hand in these letters, were I to be silent on the most important particulars relating to the subject of which they treat, and certainly the most affecting the happiness of my fellow-creatures in society: I would gladly be silent, if the great, the irresistible desire I feel for the decrease of the demoralizing habit of drunkenness did not urge me on, overcoming in me all dread of consequences to myself of misconstruction by the other sex; and where is the man whose feelings are so dead as to undervalue the esteem of woman? I would fain shield them from the bare suspicion of unmeritable practices, and were it in my power I would raise them to a more perfect divinity by rendering them incapable of appearing to the eye of man in any lower degree than "a little lower than the angels;" and base in my estimation must be the mind of that man who would wantonly, either in speaking or writing, attempt to debase them. Their position in society should always be the very highest places (not of power), from which to exercise their undisputable influence over man, for his and their own good, and thereb fulfil the intention for which, in God's own words, they were made, "a help-meet for man," most significant word! and assuredly it is not meet for man to sin; but do we not all feel how much we are (for good or for evil) under the influence of woman?

> Thy influence, woman, over man is great,
> 'Twill sweeten life, or drive him to his fate;
> It oft hath caused Monarchs to make war,
> Whole realms depopulate, God's image mar;
> O! use it only to improve his mind,
> To virtuous promptings be it ever confined,
> And rule him when (as well you know you can)
> Reason abandons for a while the man;
> Recal his truant reason by thy powerful sway,
> Exert thy gentler arguments, and he'll obey;
> Prompt him to mercy, stay the uplifted rod,
> Redeem thyself, and lead him back to God.

But man has done his utmost to debase her whom he should value above all price; he made the "still" that enemy of moral decorum, of social happiness, of moral decency, with that dreadful engine—more destructive to the human race than the most deadly engine of modern warfare; he converted the most nutritious and most graceful of God's good gifts to man for his sustenance and preservation, into a deadly curse—a self-annihilator. Surely the serpent used more sublety with man, than he had before used with women, having led him to make the still; he tempted him to drink of the infernal produce thereof; he found it pleasing to his gross taste, and gave it to his wife, and she (reluctantly, let's hope) did drink. Shall man, then, revile woman for the besetting sin that he himself brought on her? If his object had been revenge for the first sin she had brought on him he could not have gratified it more completely. But it is a revenge like that of Sampson's, for it hath brought destruction on himself, and the almost perfect being given him by God to cheer and soften his otherwise hard and miserable existence, he has thereby reduced to a loathsome thing—for no living thing on earth is more detestable than a dissolute, drunken woman. O! that a Mrs. Stowe would start into existence, who would write a work against the slavery of the appetite for intoxicating drinks—that should produce the same owerful sensation throughout the world as that inimitable work written by the professor's wife against the trade in slaves has done. It is, indeed, almost a hopeless case; but, like a drowning man, how eagerly should we grasp at even a saving straw thrown within our reach.

I have said, in a former letter, the evil of intemperance frequently results from the "advice of men whose opinions carry great weight." How glad I should be if I could convince myself that in this I was in error, but I cannot; facts will not, cannot be argued away; they are too "stubborn things" for words to battle with. I have seen what I would gladly have been spared the sight of, and what I have seen "with my own eyes" no one can blame me for believing, although I may be blamed for giving publicity to it; and I now declare that no human ear ever heard a recital from me of the scenes I have witnessed, and of which I am now about to write. It is therefore with sorrow, and I confess with much ear of giving offence, that I give such things in public print; but society is suffering under a dangerous disease, and we must not allow our feelings to interfere or to obstruct the attempt at cure, and I know my motive is commendable; I look inward, and there find it approved, applauded—higher applause I seek not.

I have seen more than one, two, three lovely young creatures destroyed by mistaken kindness, maternal tenderness, and a husband's fondness; it calls up sorrow when I think of the first innocent blooming lovely girl whom I knew when she first became a mother, the smiling cherub nestling in her bosom rendering her tenfold more interesting and lovely, imparting to her doting husband a delight he had never before experienced, herself glowing in all the redundancy of health, with overflowing reservoirs of nourishment for her angel babe, a rich supply from bountiful nature, pure, ambrosial; angels themselves know no purer food; wine, or spirits had never tainted the pellucid fountain from which it flowed. O! I could dwell on the recollection of that sweet interesting creature (the wife of my intimate friend). Even at this day, old as I am, could I banish from my memory the sad spectacle she exhibited five short years after that happy, but dangerous period of her short life, when her endearing smile, the smile of innocence and happiness as a wife and mother, produced such true delight in all who beheld her. Could her husband, could her mother, ever forgive themselves for destroying such a living picture of a heavenly being? They believed they were increasing the comfort—the happiness of the child, the wife their souls doted on, and, moreover, they acted under the advice of her physician, whose instructions were, "Let her have plenty of beer and port wine; beer is the best thing she can take for increasing the supply of milk." Insensate advice, and at a time when she could have, unassisted, nourished and fattened two babes instead of one, and have preserved her own good health, strength, and loveliness, with no other assistance than the simple living she had all her life been accustomed to. Here was as interesting a creature as the eye of man was ever gladdened with the sight of, who had never in the whole term of her life drank a glass of wine; her own desires would never have induced her to touch it; beer she had never tasted; led on by a loving husband and an affectionate mother—acting under medical advice—to destroy both her own happiness, and that of the husband her young heart so truly adored; he, little foreseeing the misery he was thus preparing for both his young wife and for himself, urged her with real fondness, pressed her to drink "plenty of beer," and was frequently to be seen at her bedside with mulled port sweetened and spiced to tempt a saint. Before that first child was weaned its mother was fond of wine and beer, and a day seldom passed without her drinking largely of both, and before her second child was born she had become a "tippler," each succeeding year making sad havoc both in her appearance and in her constitution. Her lovely clear complexion was succeeded by a sallow unhealthy, careworn, repulsive hue, and in three years she had become a confirmed, a hopeless drunkard; shunned by all those sincere friends who had so often been charmed with her gay, lively, innocent and captivating manner; such she continued till the eighth year from the birth of her first child; four other sickly children were born, who all, happily for themselves, were taken from the world ere they had become sensible of their pitiable condition, and their wretched mother terminated her life at the early age of twenty-four; her reason some months before had left her, and she met her death as "the beast that perisheth." She died an idiot; her husband was driven to despair, and died twelve months before her of a broken heart. This is no exaggerated picture, nor overdrawn, it is on the contrary but feebly pourtrayed. It would require a more powerful pen than mine to delineate it so truthfully, as to call into action all those feelings which were painfully acted on, by a contemplation of the unhappy original, the "daughter of a baronet!!"

The other cases (and I am convinced that we are surrounded by thousands and thousands of parallel cases which are at this very day passing through the several phases of drunkenness, many drawing very near to, and many arrived at the last miserable and fatal stage) were each of a most unhappy complexion, and although not so tragical in their termination, entailing a life of unhappiness and disgrace on the unfortunate victims, demoralized by the infatuation of their husbands and friends (?) and the advice of medical men. Can any practise be more against reason? and yet how universally it is followed by those who have the deepest interest in both wife and child, and whose real and true affection, if rightly directed, would shudder at the bare thought of giving such nourishment; when it was not called for by manifest constitutional weakness in the mother, or inability to nurse her infant without some such stimulant, instead of leading her (in effect, insiduously) into the master vice of the age.

If every case of the same kind were published in the newspapers as they take place, or could a general picture be placed before us of all the young fond husbands that were entreating their as young and interesting wives, in the fullest health and strength, while nursing their first child, to swallow beer and wine, to "keep up their strength, and increase the nourishment for their babe," which provident nature had so superabundantly supplied, rendering other means of supply not only unnecessary, but pernicious, how should we be horrified by seeing such numbers of innocent interesting beings, offered as a sacrifice to the demon of drunkenness? We should no longer be surprised that the painful sight of drunken women so frequently meet the eye in our streets and other public places. What man can complate such dangerous practices of friends (?), although followed under the delusion that they are acts of kindness and proofs of affection—without feeling a deep sorrow that they should be perpetuated, or could shrink from doing all in his power to lessen the evil if it cannot be entirely prevented. If I could look on the scenes of drunkenness that present themselves daily before me, and not feel a strong desire to decrease their frequency by all means in my power, I should be ashamed to call myself

A MAN.

Near Windsor, June 23.

COUNTRY COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.

By PETER POSSUM.

JUNE 11TH, 1856.—Most mundane pleasure is marmaladish in its flavour—a bitter-sweet. *Mera voluptas* is a draught too delicious and intoxicating for mortal lips to quaff. The gratification that the recent news from home conveys is of the normal mingled nature. We have a prospect of peace, dashed with the annoyance of not being able to recover our military *prestige*, when best prepared for war; and a fear that through diplomatic juggling, plenipotentiary sleight of tongue and pen, the peace may turn out to be a patched peace, a healing slightly of the hurts of the peoples of Europe. The former, of course, no rational man would make a *casus belli*; but a badly-set limb has to be refractured: an incomplete pacification engenders future hostilities doubly deplorable because the heroism displayed, the sacrifices submitted to, during precedent contests have gone for nothing: all the work has to be done over again, and at a disadvantage. A thorough cutting of the claws of Russia, a prostrating, pecuniary bleeding to cool Muscovite courage for the time to come, and to indemnify the Allies for their past expenditure, and since some "rectification of boundaries" must take place, one that should be generally and literally such—a recognition of nationality as a boundary-maker: these are the "points" that England and France, from their present vantage-ground, should insist on, both from their open foes and far more dangerous "neutral" friends and half-allies. It is not too late to make amends for past neglect. We have connived at wrong through fear of plunging Europe into war, but the national heart has never condoned that wrong; and now that the Russ—the arch-oppressor—has himself thrown down the gauntlet, and, being worsted, lies supplicant at our feet with his craven confederates around, trembling lest the retributive spear-point should drink his blood, he ought not to be suffered to rise until he and they have disgorged their ill-gotten booty. Poland and Italy should be remembered at the Paris Congress. Turkey's grievances are more modern, but not more gross than theirs. "Intervention" is a principle that admits of no partial application. "Dieu et *leur* droit" once acted on as an international maxim, the strong is bound to stand up in defence of all the down-trodden weak. Never again, in all probability, will there be so favourable an opportunity for accomplishing peaceably what, sooner or later, must be accomplished, as surely as there is a God in heaven whose awful name is Just. Will it be accomplished now? Will anything of importance be accomplished now? Echo answereth—Hibernice—"Lords Clarendon and Cowley!" I don't know, though, that the particular plenipo. employed makes any great amount of difference. John Bull, by nature, is no diplomat, and after long apprenticeship, is still a bungler at the trade. His mind, like his frame, is burly—unsuited for tortuosities. As a traveller he sticks fast in pyramid-passages; and as a treaty-maker he gets bothered by protocols. Notwithstanding, or rather in consequence of, that *gros bon sens* on which he prides himself, he is made a fool of before his very face, his physically weak beboolers encircling him half fearfully, half contemptuously, like children playing pranks upon a grown-up idiot. I greatly fear that our representatives will thus orientally have to sum up their doings at the accidental Conference: "We have been with child, we have been in pain, we have as it were brought forth wind; we have not wrought any deliverance in the earth."

A recent correspondent of the *Herald*, takes the Ministry to task for wincing under the attacks of their assailants, asserting that such a show of susceptibility argues weakness—consciousness of wrong. There is some force, at first sight, in his reasoning. The devil that drove his brother demon from Mount Sacta by the infernally ingenious plan of pelting him with balls of fat (*vide* Leake's Travels in the Morea), would not have succeeded in his ejectment, had not his opponent been a devil, and thus, by his high temperature, ignited the missiles; and analagously it may be urged, that "den greasy words" the Opposition so often said "again," would have fallen innocuously, had not the *mens conscia mali* of the Ministry converted them into instruments of torture. But I would adopt a more charitable, and, at the same time, a closer analogy, and attribute this conversion to the ardent temperament of our new Administration. No doubt, it would have been more dignified had composure, like the calm in core of typhoon, reigned on the Treasury benches, whilst all the rest of the House was tossed in tumult—but the holders, or rather the expectants, of office sat solemnly tranquil as Roman senators in presence of the invading Gauls; but consider, Ministers, after all, are only men. If you prick them, do they not bleed? If you tickle them, do they not laugh? If you poison them, do they not die? And if you wrong them, shall they not revenge? Even Papyrius got into a "scot" when his beard was pulled. Much beard-pulling had the Ministry to endure. The poison in which their opponents dipped their darts was certainly not *conceali*, so far as anæsthetic properties are concerned: fortunately, in effects also, it has not turned out to be anything near so fatal. Like a Spartan babe—

> Baptized in wine, and cradled on a shield,

the Donaldson Cabinet has both proved and increased its vigour by passing through rough handling at its birth.

"Sprechen ist silbern, Schweigen ist golden:" when the Speech has been brazen, more particularly golden, with its "healing hush," doth Silence seem. I hope the hush of the recess may prove a healing one—emollient to old and recent sores. When boys are called into school merely to hear the list of prizes read, disappointed competitors are apt to be sulky; all, somewhat obstreperous. But grudges are forgotten during the vacation, and at its close the "young gentlemen" once more demurely take their places, and get quietly to "business." "Honorable gentlemen," similarly forgetting, must do the same, when the Macquarie-street Academy reopens. A parliamentary squabble is piquant as a very occasional rarity, but oratorical fighting-cocks for ever fighting are tiresome as the proverbial *toujours perdrix*; and, besides, they won't let willing hens lay, when the country is loudly clamouring for newlaid legislative eggs.

The idea of the identity of Church and State (so earnestly advocated by Arnold) is beautiful to the Christian mind, very dear to the Christian heart. Like many another exquisite ideal, however, it is destined to remain in our times, a tantalising vision of light and grace: no pre-millennial chisel will ever embody it from out this amorphous coarse-grained limestone of the actual. Good men, like naughty men, are too fond of fighting about their "doxies"—such an infinitessimal portion of the social lump is really working with the Gospel leaven. The sham of this identity in England is fast hurrying to the fate of all shams, dissolution: here it has no existence even in pretence. Having no national Church, we are not in our corporate capacity as members of a State (whatever we may be individually) Christians, any more than we are in such capacity Kantists, conchologists, or chemists. As recognising right and wrong, we might, perhaps, prove ourselves, by an indirect process, to be just bare Theists; but even in this matter, we trust more to positive law than to the God-planted moral instinct. Modern Anglo-Saxon society having almost universally adopted the policeman, purse-and-person-protecting conception of Government, ought, consistently, to ignore religion as a public affair—it cannot without great inconvenience to itself meddle with it in that light—a half-hearted deference to it like a furtive bow to a poor friend whom we scarce wish to acknowledge, and yet are ashamed to pass altogether unnoticing—to cut direct; is as empty and hypocritical as that hollow compliment. Having said this, I need hardly say that I rejoice that Mr. Holt's well meaning, but ill-advised motion to have the proceedings of the Assembly opened with the reading of a psalm was negatived. I quite agree with Mr. Murray in his assertion that such an attempt at devotion would soon become "a mere mockery." All constrained devotions do thus degenerate. Honorable members have been chosen on utilitarian principles, to make utilitarian laws: this let them do, without being compelled to pay face-homage to a matter that is not in their bond. Mr. Murray's allusion to the House of Commons' prayers was quite in point. We all know what compulsory attendance at service in the universities is—how reverent and edifying! Even in purely theological colleges, the case is little better. I have been, and have been about to be, a good many things in the course of my not very patriarchal existence. Amongst other vagaries, I once took it into my head to endeavour to perpetrate parsonhood, to become a successor of the Apostles—a sweet one I should have made and, in furtherance of that end, travelled northwards, and entered myself as an *alumnus Sancta Bega*, in Cumberland. There, I well remember, to get up "Tomline" and "Grotius;" at chapel was looked upon as almost pious—at all events, as a slow species of profanity. Often during the Litany have I seen an embryo St. Luke decorating the pew-panels with a portrait of our patron-saint, in a polka-jacket and spectacles; two budding evangelists playing at "beggar my neighbour" on a hassock. The matter of Mr. Holt's motion was serious; his manner of introducing it, struck me as being rather ludicrous. "Why hast thou disquieted me, to bring me up?" might Marcellus and the rest of the worthy gentleman of antiquity have exclaimed. Are men to be converted by Lemprière?

A favourite teacher of mine, Herr Teufelsdreckh, discourseth thus on duelling:—"With respect to duels, indeed, I have my own ideas. Few things in this so surprising world, strike me with more surprise. Two little visual spectra of men, hovering with insecure enough cohesion in the midst of the unfathomable, and to dissolve therein at any rate very soon, make pause at the distance of twelve paces asunder: whirl round; and simultaneously, by the cunningest mechanism, explode one another into dissolution; and off-hand become air, and *non ens*! Deuce on it (*verdammt*), the little spitfires!" It were a real charity would some friend, or subscriber, anxious long to profit by his lucubrations, forward to the editor of the Tasmanian *Daily News* a copy of my Professor's "Life and Opinions," with the leaf turned down at the passage I have quoted. Mr. Maxwell Miller "and his reporter Yates"—a terrible fellow in the gallery that Yates must be—have been out again on murderous thoughts intent. Mr. Villeneuve Smith, with polite periphrasis, calls Mr. Maxwell Miller, in print, "a liar." Mr. Maxwell Miller straightway hires a cab, and gallops out, with his man Friday, to Mr. Smith's residence, to demand satisfaction. Man Friday takes in the hostile message: his principal, I presume, sitting meanwhile in the cab, pawing, like an impatient war-horse, the musty straw between the seats. Back comes a Mr. Butcher—appropriate name—to say that Mr. Smith will be most happy to fight, but that the passage of arms must come off in Victoria, since Mr. Smith's brother is Attorney-General in Tasmania, and it wouldn't be pleasant to be prosecuted by a relative. Mr. Miller's engagements will not allow him to visit the neighbouring colony, so he has to trot back, satisfactionless, to his office; there to devour his own heart, and the feather of his gray-goose quill. A cynic might say that the sooner *that*—as being an awkward emblem—was out of the way, the better; and sum up the whole negotiation in the vulgar vernacular—"one's afraid, and t'other dussen't." All good peaceable citizens, however, will rejoice that Mr. Miller's present, like his former, affair of honour has terminated bloodlessly. But if Mr. Maxwell Miller should persist in making a donkey of himself, he must not expect to come off scatheless always. To have one's brains blown out is a disagreeable mode of proving that one has got any!

METROPOLITAN BANKING: ITS PRESENT POSITION, AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

(*From the Bankers' Circular, 8th March.*)

WHILE so many newly projected banks are rising into existence, and are likely to be followed by others which have not yet been announced, it will not be inopportune to offer a few remarks upon the actual position of some of those already established, and the prospects which are held out for future success.

In the *Bankers' Circular* of September 8th, 1855, we gave an analysis of the then existing Joint Stock Banks in the Metropolis, showing their progress during a period of ten years; and to point out the full measure of their prosperity, as indicated by the dividends paid upon the shares, we will again place before our readers the rates of dividend paid at the two extreme periods of 1845 and 1855, which were as follows:—

	Rate of dividend declared for 1845. Per cent.	Rate of dividend declared for 1855. Per cent.	Increase per cent.
London and Westminster Bank	6	14	133
London Joint Stock Bank	6	12½	108
Union Bank of London	5	20	300
London and County Bank	5	10	100
Commercial Bank of London	6	10	66
*Royal British Bank	—	—	—

The declaration of dividends such as the above was certain to attract the notice of speculators and capitalists, because of their being so much beyond the rate of profit yielded by other institutions; and the value of the shares under such circumstances would be necessarily enhanced. If we compare the amount of capital paid up upon each of the above banks, with their actual price, the success of these undertakings will be equally apparent. The amount of paid-up capital on each share of the above banks, and their present market value is as follows:—

	Paid up per share.	Present market price.	Premium per cent.
London and Westminster Bank	£20	£45	£125
London Joint Stock Bank	10	28¾	187½
Union Bank of London	10	27	170
London and County Bank	20	38½	192½
Commercial Bank of London	20	30½	52½
†Royal British Bank	50	50	—

Here we find a very large increase in the value of the capital of the five original London Joint Stock Banks,—a value which has undoubtedly been fairly and legitimately acquired, and which is sufficiently indicated in the enormous increase in the amount of deposits held by each bank. This item in the London Joint Stock Banks is so remarkably striking, that it may not be unprofitable to compare the amount of deposits in 1845 with what they were according to the last half-yearly balance-sheet:—

	Deposits in June, 1845. £	Deposits in Dec. 1855. £	Increase per ct.
London and Westminster Bank	3,300,014	8,744,066	165
London Joint Stock Bank	2,460,476	6,241,594	154
Union Bank of London	2,012,548	8,364,469	315
London and County Bank	1,469,738	4,443,359	168
Commercial Bank of London	500,726	1,817,554	163
Royal British Bank (1850)	353,541	983,052	178
‡ Total	10,407,045	30,093,114	189

These figures show a progressive movement in the banking business of the metropolis unparalleled in the history of banking; and it is not surprising that men of speculative minds should have been led to enter into competition with pre-existing banking companies, with such an exhibition of profits before them.

It is, however, highly necessary to guard the public mind against a false interpretation of the facts that we have set before them. The five banks established first in the metropolis have undoubtedly acquired their success from the increased confidence which has been placed in them by the public; yet this is not the only cause which has contributed to their success during the past few years. The great impetus given to productive industry by the gold discoveries has nowhere been more conspicuous than in this country; and from the extent to which banking operations are here carried on, the concurrent result of such an expansion of commerce would as a matter of course be shown in the banking operations of the metropolis. But this success has not been limited to the banking business of London: for throughout the United Kingdom banking has never been in a more prosperous condition than during the last three years. But it may be asked on what has this prosperity depended? The reply is that it has been produced by a very high rate of interest, concurrent with a great expansion of trading operations. The history of banking in this country affords no such an illustration of a high rate of interest being maintained for so long a period as that which has obtained since the latter end of 1853, a year in which the Bank of England discounts alone amounted to £956,000 profit upon a total of £25,182,000; of this sum no less than £6,391,000 were discounted at the rate of 5½ per cent. during the last three months of that year; and during the first five months of 1854 the Bank discounted no less than £9,568,000 at rates varying from 5 to 6 per cent., yielding a profit of £489,000. It is very reasonable to assume that while the Bank of England was thus profiting by high rates of discount, that all other banks were doing the same, and the periodical returns of Joint Stock Banks are sufficient to warrant us in drawing this inference. Since the above-mentioned period, with the exception of a part of 1855, the rate of interest for money has been maintained at a very high figure and remains so up to the present moment.

The main point to be considered by those who are forcing new banks into notice, is whether there be any reasonable grounds for anticipating a continuance of such profits. Our own opinion is that there are not; and those who enter upon such a speculation should exercise the greatest caution in their proceedings. It may be said that there is no danger to be incurred similar to that which arose from the joint-stock banking mania of former periods, because such banks are not permitted to issue notes; we can see in this no argument for establishing an unlimited number of banks without special regard to the whole of the circumstances of the case; and as far as regards the advantages to be held out, either to depositors or shareholders, they can scarcely be likely to exceed those offered by the existing banks to any particular extent. Every banking company must be limited in a great degree by the extent of credit it enjoys with the other great money and commercial establishments of the country; and nothing can be more delusive than to suppose that successful banking and large profits can be obtained by having secured the due proportion of paid-up capital On this point the new banks start with a disadvantage that the old banks had not to contend against. No new banks can be established with shares of less than £100 each, of which 50 per cent. must be actually paid up before business can be commenced; whereas the banks which are yielding such high rates of dividend, have only paid up from one-tenth to one-fifth of that amount, and hence the high rate of premium which the original shares command. This is an advantage that no newly-established bank can secure in consequence of the alteration that has since taken place in the law.

Perhaps it may be said that the field open for banking operations has been extended; and more accommodation is needed than that which the existing banks are willing to afford. We are convinced that this is a point on which great error is likely to be committed The establishment of new banks must either be supported by entering amongst a class of persons hitherto unapproached by the banking part of the community, or they must depend upon withdrawing from the existing banks a portion of their customers, or, perhaps, they may gain the support of each of these. Others, sanguine of the preference given to Joint Stock banking over the system of private banks, may anticipate a rapid decline in the continuance of the latter. The confidence placed in Joint Stock banks is a fact which speaks for itself by the amount of moneys placed at their command; yet they who calculate their success upon a speedy decline of the influence of private banks in London are totally ignorant of their position, and the power they possess as a class. We are not called upon to discuss at the present moment the merits of either of the two systems. The events of the last twelve months have afforded ample illustration that neither of them can secure the public against the consequences of improvident speculation, or the designs of fraudulent management; and even to the last hour of their existence, the publicity of their affairs, in which so much confidence is placed, may be nothing more than a refined species of deception, concocted to cover a state of hopeless insolvency.

Advocates as we are of unrestricted competition in every branch of internal trade, as far as legislation is concerned in the matter, we think it necessary to warn the public mind against that mania for speculation which builds it hopes of success upon a false foundation. We do not say that the business of banking may not form a legitimate subject for competition. The profits of late years have been of a very tempting character; but they have been derived from circumstances of a peculiar nature, and which may not occur again in so favourable a manner for many years to come.

There is at the present moment a growing inclination for speculative enterprise; but there is none that requires to be approached with greater judgment and skill than that of banking; and the public should not be led away with the idea that it can be carried beyond a reasonable limit.

* This Bank was not established until 1849; its dividend in 1850 was at the rate of 4 per cent., and in 1855, 6 per cent. per annum, being an increase of 50 per cent.

† The shares of the Bank of London, on which £50 have been paid, are at a premium of £14; and the shares of the City Bank, on which the same sum has been paid, are at a premium of £14; but as these banks have only been recently established, they cannot be properly classed with the list of banks given above.

‡ The amount of Deposits given by the Bank of London to the 21st of January last was £746,844; and those of the City Bank to the same date at £540,844.

THE GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF CACAO.

(*From the Illustrated News.*)

THE Cacao-tree, or as it is commonly called, Cocoa, may be considered as one of the most interesting productions of the West Indies which have become articles of general consumption For the following particulars of the culture and manufacture of this valuable staple to the breakfast table, we are indebted to a correspondent long resident in the islands of the West.

The place he describes is a large estate in the island of Grenada, called Pleasance. Its owner has made unceasing efforts to improve the moral and physical condition of the working classes located on his own and neighbouring estates, by the introduction of a new system of labour, tending to promote equality of confidence between the employer and employed. The estate is chiefly devoted to the cultivation of cocoa and coffee, which are generally grown together. It extends over a considerable tract of land forming the sloping sides of a lofty mountain known as Mount St. Katherine, whose dark outline covered with dense forest to the very summit, forms a striking contrast to the bright and golden foliage of the cocoa. A long and wide road runs through the centre of the plantation, from which various paths and tracks diverge, leading to and dividing the allotments. These are in many parts bounded by rows of lofty evergreen trees, which are planted for the purpose of sheltering the cocoa and coffee from the wind, which is very detrimental. In the island of Trinidad a very beautiful tree, called the "Bois Immortal," bearing a brilliant scarlet blossom, is columon, and during the season its bloom presents from a distance, when the sun is shining on it, a most splendid and novel appearance.

The cocoa-trees are planted in rows, like apple-trees in an orchard, and the coffee-trees between them. Great care is necessary to keep the young trees free from the quantity of small climbing parasitic plants and mosses which in those climates accumulate upon them to a vast extent, and ultimately destroy them. If attention be paid to this point, and the soil prove fertile, the trees commence bearing in less than three years.

Very few things can surpass in beauty the effect of a cocoa plantation when the trees are loaded with fruit.

Our correspondent thus describes his visit to the above plantation:—Our road lay by a narrow path, shaded by magnificent plantains and bananas, whose gigantic leaves, from twelve to fourteen feet long and nearly three feet broad, formed over our heads a beautiful canopy. Here and there from amidst the mass rose the towering stem of a mountain cabbage-tree, waving its proud crest of dark green branches. Near the roots of these a small and neatly cut channel conveyed a stream of water to supply the mill.

The bank was covered with every variety of plant; beautiful specimens of light feathery ferns bounded the other side; and swarms of vivid coloured butterflies and buzzing insects darted to and fro in undisturbed enjoyment. This path soon led into the heart of the plantation, and nothing could be more beautiful than the view which broke upon us. An immense bower, extending as far as the eye could reach, appeared spread above us; and the long vistas formed by the numerous lines of trees were only broken here and there by the large leaves of some straggling plantain, or mass of broken rock clothed with lichens and mosses. The rays of the sun, as they shot through the rich foliage, fell in subdued light on the clusters of fruit with which each tree was loaded, adding to their varied tints of purple, red, and gold, a brilliancy that gave the scene an air of enchantment, and forcibly reminded me of the Garden of the Genii in the story of Alladin.

The cocoa as sent to England for consumption is known as a brown seed or kernel, something like an almond, but usually larger. The kernels are contained in a pod, and vary in number from ten, twenty, and thirty in each. The pod somewhat resembles a cucumber in shape, and is composed of a thick fleshy substance, which hardens into a shell if dried; but which when the fruit is fit for gathering is soft, and easily broken. It hangs to the tree by a short stem, and usually grows in a manner so different from the European fruits (but not uncommon to many tropical ones) that it excites the surprise of a stranger. Instead of hanging from the tender twigs and branches, and intermixed with the foliage, it is generally seen growing out of the most solid parts of the stem and branches, particularly in clusters around the main trunk of the tree, and frequently within a foot or two of the root—conveying the idea of its being hung there by some artificial means, rather than by its own natural growth. Negro girls pick the coffee from the small trees between the cocoa-trees, and other girls break with stones the pods of the cocoa, for the purpose of extracting the seeds. These seeds are then taken to the mill, and the outer husks are removed by a machine, which a negro supplies. This consists of a strong frame of timber firmly fixed to the floor, supporting a line of movable bars of wood placed perpendicularly, which, being lifted by means of arms attached to a roller, and alternately catching under a projecting pellatt in each bar, causes it to fall in the manner of a pestle upon the cocoa placed in the trough below.

Opposite to this is a small roller, which is armed with a grater, by which the outer husks of the coffee berry are removed. A sloping trough, fed by a long bag affixed to a hole in the floor above, conveys the coffee to the roller, which passes by another trough into vessels preparatory to its being dried.

Great care is required in drying the cocoa prior to its being packed; otherwise it "heats," becomes mildewed, and unfit for use. The ordinary way is to spread it out either on canvas or skins, and expose it to the sun, continually turning it, that all parts may be equally dried. This method is attended with considerable trouble, and of course is only adopted by those whose means will not admit of more costly apparatus. The building employed for the purpose is called bocan: it is generally built in an airy situation, so as to obtain a thorough ventilation. The apartments are very lofty, and separated by strong and open lath-work. The upper floor is generally used for the coffee, and the lower for the cocoa. The latter is furnished with large shallow trays, raised a few inches from the floor by small wheels, which enable them to be moved and passed through apertures (made for the purpose in the external wall) on to a platform, which runs the whole length of the building, and in such a position as to present the greatest exposure to the sun during the whole day. By means of these trays, the cocoa is easily removed or wheeled back into the interior of the building in case of rain, which as most cocoa estates are in mountainous districts—is of frequent occurrence, and falls in very sudden and heavy showers. It is, I believe, well known that from the cocoa, when properly pounded, refined, and prepared, chocolate is made.

The

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

London, March 21st.

THE public interest is for the present entirely monopolised by the birth of the Imperial infant—to the exclusion of all other topics. At daybreak of Sunday, the 16th of March, the cannon of the Invalides thundered out on the ears of sleeping Paris the fact that a son was born to Napoleon—an heir to Imperial France. In the fulness of time Eugénie has crowned the fondest hopes of her husband, and performed her maternal duties to the satisfaction of Europe. "That blessed baby" is, for the time, the real master of the situation. Plenipotentiaries, five points, protocols—all have given way before the superior claims of the newly-arrived little stranger. Mme. Brust, the nurse, has superseded M. de Morny as Minister of the Interior. The question of peace or war is held of minor import to that of the provision of pap for the little red lump of Imperial mortality.

No event could have happened so fortunate both for France and for England. The son of Napoleon III. comes to consolidate the power of his father—to sustain the dignity of Bonaparte, and to realise, almost to a miracle, all those lofty aspirations of the founder of the line. To England, the birth of an heir to Napoleon is a guarantee, as material as humanity may afford, of the permanence of that alliance so propitious to Europe and to freedom. It is the crowning happiness of the joint policy of the two nations. Whatever may have been the antecedents of the father—however little Englishmen will be able to commend the acts which brought him to the throne—they cannot refuse to acknowledge that in the Emperor of the French we have found a faithful and steadfast friend, throughout the long and hazardous war now happily at an end. Let us hope that the prospect of a quiet and settled enjoyment of his power, now assured by the birth of a son, will induce the Emperor to relax somewhat of that stern and rigorous policy which has been deemed necessary for the internal government of France. Thus will the Imperial infant be not only the herald of peace to Europe, but the harbinger of domestic liberty and internal concord.

For the details of the accouchement, and of the subsequent rejoicings, I refer you to the papers. The Empress is said to have suffered much, the child being, in the opinion of the nurses, quite a monster of a baby. The father himself is said to have been affected, as well he might be, in an extraordinary degree, and to have relaxed, for once, from his stern impassiveness of manner to those about him. He fell on the neck of Prince Napoleon, and implored him, with tears and many affectionate phrases, such as the French use, to love and protect his young nephew. That will be somewhat of a hard task to M. "Plon Plon," whose nose is completely put out of joint by the coming of that same young relative. As to the people of France, they have become too *blase* in these matters to feel any real enthusiasm about anything, but as far as we may judge from outward show, the general feeling throughout the country is one of sincere satisfaction at the auspicious event. At home, the feeling is still more ardent in many of the towns, such as Liverpool and Southampton. The church bells having been set a ringing for the birth of the young prince.

As for the Conferences, they are virtually concluded, and peace may be looked upon as an accomplished fact. It may be as well, however, to suspend our congratulations until we know something for certain as to the conditions upon which we have agreed to put an end to hostilities. From various hints that have appeared in the papers, and especially from a leading article in the *Times* of Monday last, I am inclined to fear that these conditions are not altogether so favourable to the Allies as they have a right to expect. The Emperor Napoleon is said to have displayed much impatience at the slow progress of the Plenipotentiaries, and I have no doubt that very impatience has promoted the views of Russia in the same degree that it injured the position of the Allies. The great discussion at the Conference was between Lord Clarendon and Count Orloff. The French and Austrian representatives remaining almost passive, and those of Turkey and Sardinia siding, so far as their comparative minor influence could go, with England. It seems certain that Nicholaieff is to be given up, as a military sea-port, and that the frontier line in Bessarabia will be conceded. With regard to the Circassian fortresses, and to Arabia-Turkey, I have reason to believe we have found Count Orloff more obstinate, and it is feared that, in these points, his obstinacy has been successful.

At the eleventh hour we are informed that Prussia, in spite of all that has been urged to the contrary, will be admitted as a participator in the Conference. I believe, however, it will only be in the character of an attesting witness. She has had no voice in the determination of the various points at issue, and she is merely called, by virtue of her having been a party to the former treaty of 1841, to put her signature to the work of the other powers. The position of the Prussian plenipotentiary is not equal to that of the contracting parties, and is certainly somewhat derogatory to a power which has hitherto been considered one of the leading powers of Europe. Perhaps a clue may be found to the secret of her sudden admission in the fact that the Prince Frederick, nephew of the king, and in direct succession to the throne, is very shortly to wed our Princess Royal. The match, it appears, has been some time in contemplation—the Prince having wooed and won his future bride last autumn at Balmoral, but it has been thought advisable to keep it a secret, while the war continued, and there existed a prejudice in the British mind against the conduct of Prussia. What effect these royal love affairs have had in precipitating a peace, it will be for the future historian of the times to elucidate.

Prussia, in her internal condition, has proved herself no happier than in her external policy. Every day tells us of some one having shot himself or somebody else. The Minister of Police, Herr Hinckeldey, has been killed in a duel with one of the leaders of the *Junkertherm*, or aristocratic party, to whom he had given offence by interfering in their gambling amusements. The King, it seems, was aware of the impending duel, and yet took no steps to prevent it! The apathy and indecision of Frederick William have reached a climax, and it remains to be seen how much longer the people will bear with him. The middle and lower classes have displayed great sympathy for the fate of Hinckeldey, who is declared to have been murdered by the aristocrats. Considerable agitation still prevails in the Prussian capital, and it may yet end in a revolution.

The dispute with America is not yet settled, and to all appearance is interminable. The diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments has been published, and in the opinion of all impartial men, it completely exculpates the British Ministry. There is no doubt that we committed an offence in the matter of the enlistment, but ample and prompt reparation has been offered which, considering that the offence was unwitting, ought to have satisfied the wounded feelings of America. But it appears that, over and above the offence to their municipal laws, we perpetrated a crime against the sovereignty of the American nation, by enlisting men within her territories. This is such a startling and unsubstantial sort of criminality, that the British Government may well be excused for being puzzled how to make an equivalent compensation. How the matter will end no one can foresee, but it is certain that there will be no war. Neither the English nor the American people will sanction anything so foolish and wicked.

Parliament adjourned on Friday, in the Easter recess, after a most fruitless and unsatisfactory session, in which the weakness of the Ministry was painfully apparent. They have failed in carrying several important measures, and have abandoned others after a very moderate degree of opposition. It is a prevalent opinion that Lord Palmerston will resign office at the conclusion of peace. The mission of the Premier, it is said, will be over with the war, and being no longer required, he will be no longer retained. I believe Palmerston himself is careless as to holding office, and would cheerfully give up the reins to any one whom the public may choose for his successor. But who is there to take his place? It is rumoured that the Peelites intend to coalesce with the men of Manchester; in which case a Graham-Cobden Ministry is on the cards. On the other hand, the Tories are said to be looking up in anticipation of office; and it is a fact that they have been dinner-giving of late, with ostentation frequently. I do not believe myself, however, that the country will ever entertain a second edition of the "organised hypocrisy." Sir James Graham is more probable then Lord Derby as our next Premier, though neither are so likely to reach that office as Lord Palmerston to retain it. It would be somewhat ungrateful to discharge an old and faithful servant, who has unquestionably succeeded in rescuing the country from a state of danger and in retrieving the fortunes of our arms, merely because from the consummation of his rule we have no further necessity for his talents. And until such time as the administrative reforms and the new civil service rules together shall enable us to have the best man in the best place, I don't know of any one better qualified to act as our Prime Minister, then Pam, the judicious bottle-holder.

The long-talked of engagement between Sir Charles Napier and Sir James Graham—Charlie Pot and Jamie Kettle, as *Punch* has it—came off the other night in the House, and resulted in the complete discomfiture of the pet of the Baltic, who was proved to have not even looked at Sweaborg, when he wrote to say it was impregnable. To establish his case against the late First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Charles did not hesitate to quote from private and confidential letters, and to commit other breaches of good manners, in the most reckless and wanton style. The reply of Sir James Graham was terribly bitter and sarcastic, and was quite successful as a refutation of the charges of having "goaded on" the Admiral to impossible exploits. In his own defence, however, Sir James was compelled to make admissions which gravely criminated himself, as an officer of the public. His whole argument was to prove the notorious unfitness of the man he himself appointed as Commander-in-chief of the Baltic Fleet! What are we to think of a First Lord of the Admiralty who, knowingly, selects from a crowd of officers, equally eligible, the man celebrated for want of temper, indiscretion, and unruliness, for no other reason than that he has a certain popularity? If Sir Charles Napier is an incompetent Admiral, it is equally clear that Sir James Graham is unfit to hold the office of First Lord of the Admiralty. The squabble between the two will disgust the public with both, and for ever debar either from office.

A deputation of gentlemen connected with your colonies had an interview lately with Mr. Labouchere, regarding the resumption of steam communication with Australia, and proposing as the best and shortest route that by Suez and Diego Garcia. A memorial on the subject has been addressed to the Lords of the Treasury by the General Association of the Australian colonies—a copy of which I enclose you. You will observe it bears the signature of Mr. Wentworth, though I am surprised that, as a citizen of New South Wales, that gentleman does not perceive that the rule he advocates would be all to the benefit of Melbourne, and of very little advantage to Sydney. Granting that the Diego Garcia line is, geographically, the shortest, I am by no means prepared to admit it is the best and the quickest. As far as Sydney is concerned, at least, the route by way of Torres Straits, as proposed by Mr. G. W. Earle, is far preferable. The general terms of the memorial, and the views therein taken of the necessity of an immediate establishment of steam communication with the colonies, will doubtless obtain the cordial approval of the colonists; and now that peace is near at hand, I have no doubt you will see a fleet of large steamers once more, as of yore, in the waters of your beautiful bay.

At her Majesty's levee, last week, I observe that Mr. William Macarthur obtained the honor of knighthood, as I told you would be the case in my last communication. I had hoped ere this to have been able to announce that a like honor, if not a baronetcy, had been conferred upon Mr. Wentworth; but there are some in the Government who would do their utmost to prevent it, and Mr. Wentworth himself is, I believe, indifferent about the matter.

The new Crimean Commission, that is, the Commission upon the Commissioners, held their first meeting, which was one only of form, yesterday, and will meet again on Tuesday, the 25th, for regular business. Very little is expected by the public from the deliberations of a body so constituted, and allied so closely by habits of life and class feeling to the officers whose conduct they are to adjudicate.

There has been another poisoning case, and through strychnia—the fashionable drug—which bids fair to become shortly, an ingredient in every husband's medicine chest. In this instance, the guilt of the accused seems very clear, but we have yet to know what the lawyers say. Palmer is not to be tried before May. They say nearly a hundred professional witnesses have been subpœaned for the defence.

H. E. W.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, 19th March, 1856.

THE Plenipotentiaries at Paris are not over-working themselves; and, if report speak correctly, the Emperor of the French is beginning to be annoyed by their sluggish progress. Whatever they have done, however, they continue to keep every move perfectly secret. We are told that peace is on the eve of conclusion. Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the Conferences, and she is called in, we presume, only as a witness, though she may, perhaps, assist in the rectification of the Bessarabian frontier, to which the Western Powers have already obtained the unconditional assent of Russia. In the meantime, our preparations for war are in no degree relaxed. Gun boats are launched every day—the furnaces glare by night—the forge and the hammer are never still. The shipwright, the gunsmith, every kind of craftsman that can minister to the equipment of a fleet or an army is worked full stretch to bring to perfection by a given day the multitudinous preparations in hand for a terrific demonstration of naval and military strength, should Russia, in an evil hour, prefer the chances of another campaign to an immediate acceptance of the terms of France and Great Britain. For want of more legitimate warfare, the Press and General Codrington have got up a little quarrel. So far as appears to the public, the Press began the affray by criticising, in no fair manner, the literary merits of the General's dispatches. The General, describing the blowing-up of Fort Alexander, wrote, "The light of the sun played beautifully on the mass of smoke of which the lower part lay long and heavily on his victim."—A pseudo-critic asked, "The lower part of what, of the light of the sun or of the mass of smoke?" He was evidently own cousin to the wise-acre who got up an ignorant laugh against the correct Scripture quotation, where we are told that the prophet said to his sons, "Saddle me the ass, and they saddled him." In both cases the relative and its antecedent are in close proximity. But we are told that if the Press struck the first blow, it omitted to bring to light the more objectionable "general order" in which General Codrington announced to the army his accession to the Command-in-Chief. On the 25th of February, however, he gave mortal offence by the issue of a General Order condemning certain correspondents in the Crimea for disclosing the position, strength, and defences of our army, and ordering General Vivian to arrest and banish an offender of this class at Kertch. By this order the *Times* undertakes to declare, that General Codrington has destroyed his own reputation. The prohibition certainly comes late. It would have been more valuable last year; but we have no reason to believe that it would not then have been issued had General Codrington been Commander-in-Chief. There can be no question that the Czar has been enabled to learn much that he ought not to have known, and has found the British Press a cheaper and a better spy than he ever before enjoyed.—The long-expected conflict between Sir Charles Napier and Sir James Graham, came off in the House of Commons on the 13th instant. The result left both sides thoroughly *hors de combat*. Sir James Graham and Admiral Berkeley declare that Sir Charles Napier is an emaciated drunkard, a brutal swearer, a monomaniac, "totally and physically unfit for command," an imbecile whom no friend could trust, and whom no enemy need fear—the slanderer of his fellow-officers—and the complacent recipient of honours which he never deserved—such, according to their own alleged knowledge, is the admiral to whom Sir J. Graham and Admiral Berkeley entrusted the command of the Baltic fleet in 1854. If half the story be true, *what* were they and the rest of the Aberdeen Ministry, who, in the hour of peril, placed so serious a trust in such unworthy hands? The very fierceness of their onslaught against the admiral they then honoured, but would now disgrace, has brought them to the ground. Whatever *he* may be, *they* stand confessed as men utterly unworthy of respect. At the notorious banquet at the Reform Club, Lord Palmerston specially referred to the "prominent part" Sir C. Napier had taken in "the attack and capture of the Fortress of Acre;" and declared that the Government of that day, in sending the instructions which led to that capture "were very much guided by the opinions which we had received of the practicability of that achievement in letters from my gallant friend." Sir J. Graham and Admiral Berkeley now assure us that, so far from Sir C. Napier planning that attack, the sole merit is due to Admiral Stopford, and that Sir C. Napier did all he could the night before the attack to prevent its being made. This assertion comes rather late in the day, and sounds odd in the months of the *quondam* panegyrists of Sir C. Napier. Admiral Berkeley was at Acre, and knows what he says to be a fact, but only last year Admiral Berkeley told the House of Commons that that he himself could have wished the command of the Baltic fleet, but that he had given way to the superior claims of Sir Charles Napier, who was "on all hands admitted to possess the highest qualifications for the post."

Few persons can make any mistake as to how the fall of Kars is to be accounted for. Primarily, Lord Stratford is the man; and after him either the generals in the Crimea or the Emperor of the French. In the first place, Lord Stratford could never bring himself to look favourably on General Williams' appointment. He disliked him. For many months he neglected to write him a single line in answer to the General's repeated applications for assistance; and when this disgraceful matter drew down upon the ambassador's head the severe and well-merited rebuke of Lord Clarendon, even then the sinister estimation of Lord Stratford was scarcely concealed. But this was not all. Than the latter, there is no man who better knows the Turks. Lazy, dishonest, shuffling, and contemptible as are nine-tenths of the Mussulman pashas, there is not one of them so dull as to be unable to see whether the man who is to set them right brings with him that undoubted authority from the Sultan which is about the only thing they recognise. And these all-important credentials from the Sublime Porte Lord Stratford tells us he *forgot*—"inadvertency" is the term—although he knew a man wanting them might as well have been without his head. The studied neglect of her Majesty's commissioner at Kars is too glaring for the ambassador to deny; but he attempts a set-off, by insinuating that, notwithstanding his non-support of General Williams, he nevertheless did all he could to stir up the Porte, to impress the Seraskier with the necessity of exercising every energy to despatch both troops and stores to Erzeroum, and to bring his own personal influence to bear in other directions. There is little or no evidence of the fact. With an influence at Constantinople which is boundless, the results of all that Lord Stratford did, or said he did, are nowhere to be seen, save in the capture of General Williams, and the disbanding of what was left of the Armenian army. No special pleading of any kind can come to the help of the ambassador. That inattention which was alleged against him at the time when the Scutari hospitals were at their worst, seems to have characterised him in his efforts to liberate Kars. That superior influence which at Constantinople was wielded and impersonated by Lord Stratford de Radcliffe was not a thing to be lightly trifled with. Notwithstanding the integrity of the western alliance, there will always be a rivalry in influencing the Ottoman Government; and the removal of Lord Stratford, in the midst of the great events of which Constantinople was at once the centre and the object, could not but have been prejudicial to our position in that quarter. Hence we can understand why the home government went no farther than a rebuke of Lord Stratford's misbehaviour, while the subsequent obstinacy of the Porte with respect to the Georgian invasion, and the opposition of the Crimean commanders to the scheme of Omar Pacha, really gave the *coup de grace* to all that long course of neglect which the Kars defenders suffered. The scheme for relieving Kars we may express in few words. The Turkish Government was bent on invading Georgia, with a heterogenous force collected from all parts of the Sultan's dominions. Both Lord Clarendon and Lord Panmure objected against this ill-digested scheme, and insisted that Trebizond and not Redout Kale was the proper place to operate from. But it was in vain. Though they refused to employ the contingent on such an errand, it was in vain. Omar Pasha had proposed to make a diversion in Asia with the 25,000 men he had brought from Eupatoria to Sebastopol. All the generals and admirals dissented; Sebastopol was the important point, Lord Clarendon proposed to let the Turks go, and fill up a void by Vivian's contingent. The Emperor of the French had no objection to the departure of the Turks providing the Commanders-in-Chief had no objection, and the Turks were not actually reduced in number, but "he would not take upon himself the responsibility of saying more." This was a significant veto, and effectually put an end to the diversion; because, although Omar Pasha subsequently got his men away, the opportune moment had gone by. We think we can see in all this where the real obstacle lay, and that was not in the English Government. Although much may be said about the unfavourable prospects of the fall of Sebastopol, when the diversion was first proposed, it is quite clear that the French were especially reluctant to weaken the besieging force, while the English Government had discovered the only method in which succour could effectually be rendered to General Williams and his garrison. These things, however, were overruled. Kars might have been relieved, despite Lord Stratford's neglect, but the curse of all alliances gave to Russia the advantage. Had Omar Pasha landed at Redout Kale when he first made the offer it is probable that Mouravieff would have been deprived of his laurels. Had the Turkish army landed at Trebizond, even when they were at last liberated from the Crimea, Selim Pasha would have been supplanted, his troops at Erzeroum rendered useful, and the garrison saved, if Kars could not have been rescued.—The probabilities of peace, and the special patronage of the House of Commons, are beginning to have their natural effect. On every hand the spirit of speculation is rife. Limited liability is the watchword by which attention is secured for projected new companies, and the encomiums which have been lavished upon the principle, may doubtless tempt many people to imagine that there is something new, if not absolutely safe, in the shape it is now assuming before the country. Those who sigh for peace in order that speculation may not be pent up any longer, should bear in mind that watchfulness is perhaps as necessary as ever with certain of the companies now afloat. Those months career of bubble companies may cause the waste of as much money as would pay the interest on the war expenditure of a twelvemonth, and we shall be but small gainers if we escape from the costliness of war to fall once more into the clutches of needy speculators and the *chevaliers d'industrie* of Capel Court. On both sides of the channel, in France as in England, the same itching for speculation is apparent, the same disposition to entangle one another in flattering companionship. Paris is being inundated with the most extraordinary schemes; joint stock companies are advertised for carrying on operations in almost all quarters of the globe. Spain, where so many millions have been thrown away, is becoming another Utopia for Parisian sharpers. Even Russia has engaged the attention of Western philanthropists, and as soon as peace is signed, it is said we shall see sundry proposals launched for giving not only to our present enemy the benefit of our enterprise but handsome fortunes for sundry men of straw. These mad projects have, as they could not fail to do, attracted the attention of Napoleon, and he has entered a timely veto against what may be safely regarded as the forerunner of a French financial catastrophe. He has decided that whatever may be the issue of the pending negotiations, the Government will maintain the reserve which it has imposed upon itself; and he promulgates the resolution that no new enterprise, giving rise to the issue of new shares, shall be authorized during the whole course of the present year. This will be a death-blow to the hopes many of the juggling rascals who were beginning to be seen about the Paris Bourse. Indeed it was high time that an end was put to the scenes which were becoming daily more and more disgraceful. In the mad anxiety for speculation, not only did females haunt the avenues and coulisses of the Bourse, but even penetrated in male attire into the sanctum itself. In England there is no authority of this kind. To obtain the assent of Parliament to any resolution of the sort would be impossible; and all that can be done, therefore, is to caution the public in time. Up to the present time, the list of projected companies is not so startling in itself, as it is indicative of what is sure to come hereafter, unless a wholesome distrust is felt. New banks seem to be the most popular. Stimulated, we suppose, by the flattering dividends of the past two years, the public is expected to believe that a like per centage is always attainable. But, if we mistake not, England has, in times gone by, had her share of disappointment with joint stock banks. We, no less than our cousins across the Atlantic, have learned that all is not gold that glitters. But those times are forgotten, and everything is overlooked in the fact that this bank has divided 20 per cent., and the other furnished a handsome dividend and a bonus into the bargain.—On Thursday week Lord John Russell introduced, to a sympathising audience in the Commons, a series of resolutions respecting National Education. Some of the sentences of his statesman-like speech will long ring in the ears of all lovers of the epigrammatic. "I am about," said he, "to embark on a sea, not only noted for dangerous shoals and hidden rocks, but covered with the wrecks of the noble vessels with which it has been studded!" The reception the noble lord's resolutions met with was however favourable, and appearances are in favour of the adoption of them, or of some kindred plan. It is a subject which must be approached seriously and examined entirely upon its own merits. It is the great need of the country; and while it is one of those subjects whose vastness and importance renders it desirable that the scheme should be perfect from its introduction, it is at the same time the subject which experience can alone perfect. We believe that one scheme of national education can never be applicable in two countries. We have no more notion that the same method will apply to Scotland which may be adapted in England, as that it would be impossible to transplant the hard and stereotypic Prussian system of education into the exploring, thinking, and free mental soil of the United Kingdom. Our education to be really national, must be of national growth, and must be based upon a mutual compromise of discordant sections—neither dependent upon the spasmodic efforts of an uncertain philanthropy, nor yet the cold passive instrument of a Minister, who may support it, but can never give it expansive vitality. Lord John Russell would provide for a general extension of the powers of the Committee of Council on Education, which began its career in 1839, with a grant of £20,000. He would appoint a new functionary, with the title of Vice-President of the Council, who would receive and consolidate the various minutes of the Committee of Council. A large staff of sub-inspectors of schools are also to be appointed, so that our statistics of education would be accurately kept, as our statistics of crime or our statistics of the poor. Lord John's plan seems comprehensive, but its cost would be no less than £3,240,000 per annum. A considerable portion of that amount is already gathered from existing institutions, and there are, moreover, many endowed charities running to waste. It is imperative that something be done to disband the two millions of children now assembled—not in school, but in the highways and byways that first lead to indolence, and then conduct to crime.—Sir George Grey has carried his Police Bill very easily, in spite of the opposition of 100 borough towns. The Home Secretary judiciously gave up some points which did not affect the integrity of his bill, but which had soured the municipal temper. He allows the cities and boroughs the control they desire to have, but insists upon all having police; and that in the police force of the kingdom there shall be uniformity.—The Boston election has ended in the return of Mr. Herbert Ingram, the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, by a majority of 225 over Mr. Adams, a local attorney, also professing Liberal principles. The Hon. John Wynne, who was under secretary for Ireland during Lord Derby's Administration, has been elected for Sligo by a considerable majority over Mr. Patrick Somers, the Liberal candidate. The latter made some extraordinary statements in his election speeches. He affirmed distinctly that he was offered £10,000 by Mr. Coppock not to prosecute the petition against the return of the late Mr. Sadleir, and said to the electors, "Many of my friends said to me I was a fool to refuse £10,000 to sell you." On the hustings he said, "My friends, I am proud—perhaps it is vanity in me to say so—but I am proud to acknowledge that I am honoured with the friendship of the greatest of living statesmen—the greatest man in Europe—Lord Palmerston. He is my bosom friend. I acknowledge that I am here as his candidate—I may say his nominee; I admit it—I will not disguise the fact—I will admit it. I have a claim upon his Government for a consistent support of sixteen long years. I say I can be of more use to this town than the man who is too consistent a Conservative to ask a favour from the Government." The electors, however, were not to be seduced by the promises of what the Premier's nominee could do for them; they rejected him in favour of the "consistent Conservative."—It is said that Mr. Montgomery Martin, author of the "History of the British Colonies," has undertaken, at the request of the present Duke, to write a life of the late Duke of Wellington, and that all the necessary papers have been placed at his disposal at Apsley House. A sad tragedy has happened at Berlin. Herr von Hinckeldey, the Chief of the Police, and a most able man, had, by his impartial administration of justice, rendered himself obnoxious to certain members of the aristocratic party. A report made to the King, in reference to some gambling transactions, in which officers of the guard were mixed up, sealed his fate. He and his family were insulted everywhere by the exclusive clique, and in order to right himself, H. Hinckeldey resigned his office, and challenged two of his persecutors—Count von Rochou and Herr von Pressnitz—a meeting was arranged with Rochou, pistols being chosen, although Hinckeldey had never handled one in his life, and his antagonist was a practised shot. At the first fire, Hinckeldey fell, dead. Had it been otherwise he would, sooner or later, have fallen, for a select band of Guardsmen had agreed to fight him until he was killed. The King, who knew of the impending duel, never interposed to save the life of one of the best of his servants, although he has since denounced the proceedings—the mischief being done.

The inquiry into the suicide of Mr. Sadleir has been closed. After a long charge from the coroner, in which that officer said he could trace nothing like insanity in the conduct of the deceased, the jury returned a verdict of *felo-de-se*. Under this verdict, in consequence of letters patent granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Wrattle, his heirs and assigns, Sir Thomas Wilson, as lord of the manor of Hampstead, becomes entitled to the whole of the deceased's goods and chattels, and his rights will stand, in the opinion of lawyers, if he chooses to exercise them, to the exclusion of creditors. More disclosures relative to this unfortunate affair continue to take place, and the sympathy originally felt for James Sadleir is now changed into quite another feeling, as it is ascertained that he must have been cognisant to his brother's frauds. As chief director of the Tipperary bank he signed a "report" in January last representing that establishment to be in the most flourishing condition, and announcing a dividend of 6 per cent., and a bonus of 3. This "report" purported to be that of "the shareholders," but it was drawn up in the bank parlour, only two or three clerks being present. At that time John Sadleir had overdrawn his account £200,000; the demand against the bank amounted to upwards of £400,000; and there were only about £35,000 in assets. The affairs of the Company are to be wound up under the "Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act."

There has been a terrible fire again—Covent Garden theatre being the scene. That theatre had been opened since Christmas by Mr. Anderson, better known as the "Wizard of the North," who took his benefit last Tuesday week. The pit and stage were formed into a dancing saloon, the orchestra being at the back. There were a great many persons assembled "in character," whilst the boxes and galleries were filled with spectators. The great majority of the parties remained late, and many of the dancers did not suspend their saltatory movements till five o'clock in the morning. About that hour, those that remained were collected on the stage, singing "God save the Queen," when a gentleman felt something fall on his foot, it was a burning piece of wood, and on looking up a beam in the ceiling was seen to be on fire. Alarm spread, and the remaining chanters were soon seen dashing about Bow-street in their motley costumes. The police alarmed the fire brigade, which was soon on the spot, but the building was entirely destroyed, with its valuable contents. At the inquiry into the causes of the fire, one of the firemen distinctly asserted that he suspected that the terrible event was not the result of accident, but of design. It originated in the carpenter's shop, where no one had business to go after he had shut it up between seven and eight o'clock; and the nature of the smoke made him think all was not right. Drury Lane was on fire on Friday week, but it was soon extinguished. Covent Garden will not be rebuilt.

The star that rules the destiny of Louis Napoleon is still in the ascendant. The Empress gave birth to a son on Sunday, the 16th instant, and the empire has thus a probable future. Up to a certain period it was the fate of Louis Napoleon to be a wanderer and an exile, but now the blind goddess has reversed her wheel, and he now appears in the full tide of her favour. It is undoubtedly a curious fact in the history of France that no reigning monarch, since the time of Louis XIV., has been succeeded by his son. The child of the great Napoleon died an exile and a state prisoner—it rests with his successor to secure a better fortune for his own young son. Believing that the welfare of Europe depends in a great measure on the stability of the government of France, we would gladly hail any symptoms of so desirable a prospect in the policy of her Emperor—

Sed nox atra caput, tristi circum volat umbra.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JUNE 21ST, 1856.—The meeting of gentlemen who had signed the requisition calling a meeting to consider and determine the policy which ought to guide the electors of Victoria in exercising their franchise at the approaching election, and which ought to be adopted by the new Legislature, took place on Thursday. The meeting called was one of "requisionists"; but several gentlemen whose names were not subscribed to the requisition were present, and notwithstanding significant hints, and still more significant embarrassment, silence, whispering, &c., held their ground. Mr. Fawkner came attended by Mr. Lalor, and stated in the tone of an illused man, that he had never seen the requisition till he saw it in the papers. Several others made the same statement, but they all retained their places, notwithstanding Mr. O'Shanassy's significant remark, that no one could expect to be permitted to take part in the proceedings who was not prepared to contribute to defray the expenses of the movement. It was decided after some discussion, that non-requisitionists present might take part in the proceedings, and a committee was appointed to arrange the details of the public meeting for Friday evening. The committee presents the same features of irreconcilability which the list of requisitionists does. It contains prominent members of the various classes which will compose our new Legislature, and which must be brought into conflict early in the first session. They are all good men and true, but they differ in opinion, and their differences have reference to the most important points. I referred to the impossibility of a coincidence of opinion on the part of the requisitionists, in reference to any of the really important questions which are likely to come before our Parliament. The *Herald* of yesterday, thinks they ought agree about the multiplication table, if its propositions were not complicated in some way with theological controversies, but believes that is about as far as they could go together. Apart from any question of legislation, there are the elements of disunion in the personal antagonism of several of the leaders of the movement. This was shown at the meeting, in the horror displayed by Mr. Duffy, at the idea of his being member of a committee which should include Mr. Fawkner. Mr. Fawkner is not disposed to be set aside in any movement which has for its object the advancement of popular rights, and the good government of the colony. People are not disposed to see him set aside, and even though Mr. Fawkner's nomination on the Committee must involve—as Mr. Duffy twice told the meeting—the loss of his (Mr. Duffy's) services, Mr. Fawkner was appointed a member. This little episode is significant. It shows the difficulty attending the deliberate formation of a "party," in anticipation of Legislative contests. Nineteen-twentieths of the people of Victoria expect to see both Mr. Duffy and Mr. Fawkner in the New Legislature, and are desirous that they should both be there, convinced that they will do good service. On all important questions, state aid, and one or two other exceptions, they will vote together, and otherwise mutually aid each other; but Mr. Duffy chooses to resent Mr. Fawkner's honest, though somewhat intemperate analysis of the claims made on behalf of that gentleman by his friends, manifests the most anxious solicitude that the meeting shall know that he cannot serve on the same committee with Mr. Fawkner, and renders the possibility of a fusion of parties more remote than ever, by introducing personal animosity, in addition to the differences on political grounds which were likely to arise. This morning's *Argus* treats the subject in two aspects. If the designs of the requisitionists are what they profess to be, they are Quixotic, but the attempt to attain them will do good by leading to discussion. The writer had heard, however, that the real meaning of the movement is the design entertained by a few of the requisitionist to open up for themselves a way to office, and that the resolutions to be proposed at the public meeting will be such as to facilitate this end.

The newspapers contain a full report of an address, delivered in the Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday evening, by Professor Hearn of Melbourne University. The address is an exceedingly able and eloquent one, and will well repay perusal. It is to be hoped that the scheme which Professor Hearn partially unfolded will succeed, and that the class whom it is especially intended to benefit, will show their appreciation of his philanthropic efforts. The classes which he proposes to open, will constitute something akin to a working man's college, after two years attendance at which, and an examination, the student would receive a certificate, which would be to him something like a University degree. It is intended to try six classes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, the English Language, and Literature, and Logic. The lectures in the Hall of the Institute continue to attract large audiences. Mr. Sohier discussed Phrenology last night, and very well he did it. He took up Mr. Blair's objections seriatim, and answered them, citing fact against fact, and authority against authority. Mr. Blair plainly felt the lecturer's satire, and at the close of the address intimated his willingness to discuss the question "anywhere and at any time, and with any man in Victoria." Arrangements are to be made for a regular set-to between the two champions, and an animated discussion may be expected.

The Surveyor-General met the electors of South Yarra at Emerald-hill last night, and gave an explanation of his political opinions. He rebutted the charges which had been brought against him by Mr. Duffy and the *Age*. He expressed himself as favorable to the 53rd clause, desirous that the two boards of education should be amalgamated; prepared to carry out the ballot, though he had thought it unnecessary, and had voted against it; would carry out the present land system; was opposed to the qualification clauses in the New Constitution, and would still further extend the franchise. Mr. Clarke answered a number of questions which were proposed to him, and it was resolved that he was a fit and proper person to represent the constituency. The statement that Sir William Denison had furnished our Surveyor-General with the necessary instruments for making a trigonometrical survey of the colony has called forth an article on such surveys in the *Age*, in which Mr. Clarke's capacity to undertake such work is questioned, and it is urged that it would be wiser, if there is any doubt on that subject, to defer the work till some thoroughly competent person might undertake it. In announcing the arrival of the instruments, the *Herald* referred to the kindness of Sir William Denison in the matter as an earnest of the benefits we shall derive from him "when he shall be among us." As the paragraph in which this compliment occurs has internal evidence of being "communicated," this phrase is significant as indicating an expectation in official circles that Sir William Denison will be sent to reign over us.

The decision of the Melbourne Court of Revision, excluding those who had not been six months in occupation of the house, &c., on which they claimed, is still acted on. For one day the cases in which the question arose was postponed, but the Bench subsequently stated that the principle already enunciated would be acted on, and the postponed names were struck off the list. In the Revision Court, Prahran, a different course has been pursued. The Chairman, Mr. Sargood, was disposed to admit claimants who had resided six months in the district, was overruled by the other magistrates. A full Bench was, however, obtained, and 70 names were put upon the roll, though disqualified according to Melbourne law.

Mr. and Mrs. Stark have been engaged by Mr. Coppin, and play at the Olympic. The fame and fortune they had acquired on their previous visit to these colonies had led to high expectations, long entertained, of their success on their re-appearance. Those hopes, however, have not been realised, as hitherto their performances have not proved attractive. Hamlet was played last night, and although Mr. Stark's reading of the part of the Prince of Denmark was intelligent and correct, the effect of his impersonation was much lessened by his defects in elocution, and by the over-strained and other false emphasis he employed. Mrs. Stark embodied the character of the Queen very effectively, notwithstanding sundry violations of propriety in pronunciation. Probably a little larger acquaintance with these artistes would lead their auditors to forget their defects, and perceive their excellencies more clearly. It is stated that Mr. Coppin has bought the fee-simple of the Cremorne Gardens, and has paid no less a sum than £10,000 for his purchase. This is rather a hazardous speculation. Messrs. Coppin and Coleman seem determined to monopolize the theatrical business of Victoria. We have had very heavy rain occasionally these few days. At the Olympic nearly an entire act of the tragedy was inaudible to the audience, and at Emerald-hill the business of the meeting of electors to hear Captain Clarke, was for a time suspended, the noise of the rain on the roof being in both cases so great.

June 23rd.

The *Age* of this morning contains a paragraph of startling significance. It is stated that about three weeks ago a resolution was deliberately come to and communicated to all the subordinate officers of Government likely to become candidates for constituencies, that unless they pledged themselves to support the Government they would not be allowed to retain their appointments. One does not know what interpretation to put on the term "subordinate," and, moreover, it is difficult to say how far the prohibition extends, but it appears to involve a dangerous principle. Supposing that officers of Government take their seats under the pledge required, they must, on the first change of Ministry, change their principles or retire from the Legislature or resign their appointments. When Mr. Haines goes out and Mr. O'Shanassy comes in—there will be a complete overturn. The retiring Minister will be followed by the Presidents of the Road Board and Water Commission and a disconsolate company of public servants. Mr. O'Shanassy having as good a right as his predecessor to receive the support of all Government officers, and a series of changes will take place most detrimental to the public service. The same paper states that a very large meeting was held at Kilmore last week, and that a requisition to Mr. O'Shanassy requesting him to become a candidate for the representation of that place, has been adopted and extensively signed. The reason of this movement is said to be a fear that that gentleman's return for the city of Melbourne is by no means secure. I should be inclined to think this fear groundless, and that Mr. O'Shanassy was almost certain to be returned for Melbourne.

You will find in this morning's papers an account of an extraordinary scene which occurred in the Supreme Court the other day. Three men on their trial complained that they were undefended, although one had given a Mr. Mather £12 10s. to secure them the benefit of counsel, and another had given an order for two ounces of gold. It appeared that Mr. Mather was the partner of Mr. Boyle—that he "touted" for him, and received a share of his profits, 9s. in every £1. The case looked very ill as its details were unfolded, and his Honor (Mr. Barry) expressed himself very strongly on the subject. There has been, for some time, much complaint of "irregularities" on the part of solicitors and barristers. This exposes, and the steps which may be taken, will perhaps do some good.

Considerable interest has been excited on the subject of the Ovens black sand. Some of it was sent here, and carefully analysed. It is said that the result of the examination proves it to be an ore of tin, and very valuable. Its value has been stated at £300 per ton. One broker in Melbourne, I understand, is prepared to advance £50 per ton on it. As the supply at the Ovens is very abundant, and easily reached, we may expect that numbers will set about collecting it, and transmitting to Melbourne. Even supposing that the above estimate of its value is much too high, it will well repay the labour and outlay necessary to bring it to market.

The Shalimar arrived in the Bay at 2 o'clock this morning, Captain Brown reports that the ship has been baffled by E.N.E. winds since

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 25.—Telegraph (s.), 100 tons, Captain Gilmore, from Melbourne 23rd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Chinnie, Messrs. Rutledge, Toovey, Antill, Prescott, Brown, Murphy, Graham, Paul, Fenlin, Franck, and 52 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

June 25.—Lorenzo Sabrina, barque, 178 tons, Captain Mortimer, from Melbourne 20th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

June 25.—Hebe, brig, 197 tons, Captain Blake, from the South Seas. T. Dawson, owner.

DEPARTURES.

June 25.—Vanquish, for Moreton Bay.
June 25.—Lizzie Webber, for Launceston.
June 25.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Greenock, for Manila; Southern Cross, for South Sea Islands; Victoria Packet, for Geelong.

CLEARANCES.

June 25.—Victoria Packet, barque, 169 tons, Captain Garrard, for Geelong.

June 25.—Greenock, ship, 761 tons, Captain Edwards, for Manila, in ballast.

June 25.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain R. G. Gilmore, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Creed, Mr. and Mrs. Silk, Miss Creswick, Madame Coulen, Miss G. Reardon, Messrs. James Keough, James Stevens, J. W. Jones, J. Feldhaim, G. Thorne, J. M'Simon, T. and J. Roche, and 30 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 25.—Twins, and Adolphus, from Newcastle, with 350 tons coal; Fenella (s.), from the Hunter, with 420 bags maize, 65 bags wheat, 100 trusses hay, 94 bags barley, 18 casks tallow, 9 hides, 20 bundles sheepskins, 18 pigs, 3 calves, 1 cow, and sundries; Williams (s.) from the Hunter, with 60 bales hay, 155 bales sheepskins, 30 bags bran, 20 casks tallow, 60 pigs, 5 horses, 2 calves, and sundries; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter, with 119 bales hay, 204 bags maize, 20 bags flour, 23 pigs, 1 cow, 1 horse, 8 calves, 2 coops poultry, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 25.—Adolphus, and Twins, for Newcastle; Jeanie Deans, for Illadulla; Carnation, for Broulee.

IMPORT.

June 25.—Hebe, from South Seas: 45 barrels sperm oil, T. Dawson.

EXPORTS.

June 25.—Victoria Packet, for Geelong: 95,000 feet timber, J. Cook.

June 25.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 1 cask 1 package harness, H. Smith; 12 cases isinglass, 12 cases sago, 100 boxes candles, Hanks and Lloyd; 23 cases absynthe, 3 cases 1 parcel, Franck, Brothers, and Gans; 2 cases cigars, H. J. Heap; 31 bags maize, 330 bags oats, H. Clarke; 4 cases, 2 bales, Rossiter and Lazarus; 1 case drapery, J. Thompson; 225 bags grain, Gill and Co; 235 bars 42 bundles iron, 4 cases muriatic acid, Buyers and Learmonth; 1 case, 1 box, 3 casks fruit (Moreton Bay), 2 cases, 8 pieces machinery, 1 cask bolts, 1 dressing machine, 1 snell machine, 2 millstone covers, hoppers, and frames, 8 iron rings, 21 furnace bars, 1 dead plate, 1 hearth, 1 dripper, 24 barrow wheels, 40 sash weights, 1 grate, P. N. Russell and Co; 30 cases, Youngman and Co; 313 cases 48 quarter-casks brandy, Fischer, Tango, and Co; 200 boxes soap, 1 parcel, R. Brock; 21 casks butter, Needham; 1 plough, Garland; 100 bags malze, M'Arthur and Co; 17 horses, Slack; 148 bags maize, P. Sutton; 1 case, 1 truss, Ray, Glaister, and Co; 7 packages sundries, Hall and Alderson; 1 case saddlery, S. Alexander; 2 cases, Levicks and Piper; 4 cases, J. Park and Co; 72 bags oats, Ferris and Co; 1 spring cart, E. Walton; 93 cases hock, Moses Brown; 3 casks, 18 cases, 1 trunk, 1 bale, 1 package bedstead, S. G. Watson; 12 casks fruit, Reade; 3 cases cheese, Gerbaulet, Rabene, and Co; 1 cask polish, Hill and Son; 1 cask iron liquor, 1 bale thread, 1 bale leather, 5 bags, 1 cask nails, 2 casks lamp black, Saddington and Son; 1 case, R. Muriel; 8 packages plants, E. Knox; 1 parcel, Union Bank; 3 casks soda, Carroll and Wood; 2 cases, A. C. Cohen; 175 casks apples, James Dean; 100 casks apples, Solomi and Co; 1 package vine cuttings, Captain Boyd; 400 casks fruit, T. Lawless; 8 boxes coin, Commercial Bank.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Manila.—By the Greenock, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For the South Sea Islands.—By the Southern Cross, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Bombay.—By the Liberia, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Hongkong.—By the Rodney, on Monday, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne and Twofold Bay.—By the Telegraph (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

Crews Home.—Entered Outwards, June 25: Elizabeth Ann, schooner, 91 tons, Kelly, for Geelong.

The Telegraph (s.), left Melbourne wharf at 2 p.m., on the 23rd instant, and was alongside the A. S. N. Co.'s wharf here, at noon yesterday, or 46 hours from wharf to wharf. The London (s.) was sighted at 8 p.m. on the 23rd, 40 miles from Port Phillip Heads, and the City of Sydney (s.), was passed at midnight, off the Promontory, on 24th; at 11 a.m. spoke the Little Pet, schooner, 70 miles S.W. of Cape Howe, and at 3 p.m., spoke the Sultana, barque, from London to this port, 103 days out, with immigrants; She was then 7 miles south of Green Cape.

Vessels Arrived for Sydney.—Bermondsey, with immigrants, with despatch; John Bunyan, 15th April. The Glenservie, from Glasgow, sailed on the 11th March.

The Hebe returned, yesterday, from the South Seas, after an absence of eight months. She has been very unfortunate, which may in a great measure be accounted for by 12 of her crew having deserted her at Hammond Island. Captain Blake does not bring any later reports respecting colonial whalers.

The Newcastle life-boat, built by Mr. Holdsworth, of Pyrmont, left last evening for her destination, manned by a volunteer crew. From her appearance she would indicate great strength, combined with buoyancy. Her builder has spared neither expense or trouble in rendering her in every way fit for the very hazardous service for which she is intended; and it is to be hoped that should necessity call for her use she will be found to answer every expectation.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 24.—Flora Bella, schooner, 102 tons, Captain Norden, from Melbourne.

June 24.—Jane, schooner, 142 tons, Captain Howard, from Melbourne.

June 25.—Shamrock, steamer, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Thane of Fife, schooner, Captain M'Kinnon, for Melbourne, with 160 tons coal.

June 24.—Torch, steamer, bound to the northward on a surveying expedition.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 25.—Black Diamond, Favorite, Cumberland.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 18.—Black Swan, from Launceston.
June 18.—Telegraph (s.), from Sydney.
June 20.—Retriever, from Hobart Town.
June 21.—Acacia, from Port Louis; Jessica, from Liverpool; Agnes, from Adelaide.
June 22.—Henry Gelespie, from Mauritius; Shalimar, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June 20.—Jane and Maria, for Newcastle; Saracen, for Sydney.
June 21.—Emily Jane, for Sydney; Launceston, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

June 21.—Emily Jane, 146 tons, Walsh, for Sydney, in ballast.
June 21.—Sea Belle, brig, Sundman, for Sydney; Struan, for Newcastle.

GEELONG.

CLEARED OUT.

June 20.—Matador, for Newcastle.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVALS.

May 6.—James, and Anna Dixon, from Adelaide; Oubi, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

May 3.—Thames, for Sydney.

LOADING.

May 12.—Vu'ture, for Sydney; Anna Dixon, for Adelaide.

INVESTIGATION OF THE PILOT BOARD INTO THE STRANDING OF THE SHIP ARTHUR THE GREAT.—SECOND SITTING.

(From the Argus' Bay Report.)

The Pilot Board again assembled on Saturday last, to take evidence as to the cause of the grounding of the Arthur the Great. There were present—Captain Ferguson, President, Mr. M'Culloch, Captain Burrell, and Captain Mathews. The first witness called was the chief officer,

Mr. William Moylan: He said he remembered the ship being boarded by the pilot, about noon on the 3rd instant. Charge was given up to him, and he piloted the ship through the South Channel. The lightship was seen at intervals, as they were beating up the bay. He was told by the pilot that when the lightship in the West Channel bore south some five miles, the ship would bear up into Geelong outer harbour. About midnight the leadsman was ordered into the chains by the pilot. He (the pilot) said he could see Gellibrand's Point light, and witness thought he could see it also. The soundings were given regularly, and decreased gradually from ten to four and a-half fathoms. The men who were first at the chains were efficient. He did not know anything of the efficiency of the last man, who was in the chains when the ship grounded. The pilot had said that he would anchor about 3 o'clock in five fathoms water. About that time the courses were hauled up, the topsails lowered, and the anchor was ordered to be let go by the pilot. The witness was surprised to find that the chain did not run, and the vessel was aground. The leadsman had given the soundings at four and a half fathoms several times before the anchor was let go. The pilot was most attentive to his duty, and was constantly on the deck and on watch, and took bearings of the lights occasionally. The west channel light was seen about half-past two, at the distance of some five miles. About twelve or fourteen minutes elapsed between the first soundings of four and a half fathoms and the time the ship grounded. The night was thick, and the vessel was going about seven knots. Land could be seen on the port side, but not on the starboard, and the vessel was steering about W.S.W. when she grounded. The pilot then said that the soundings were not correct. The ship was got off on the next afternoon, and stood to the S.W. on the starboard tack, nearly close hauled. The ship ran about twenty minutes, when the ground was taken a second time, the ship having been gradually hauled closer to the wind. The pilot had complained about midnight that he did not understand the leadsman's calling of soundings, and they went to ascertain what water he was getting, and witness thought there was no hesitation.

The President then handed in the statement of the leadsman who was in the chains when the ship grounded. The evidence had been taken before Mr. Strachan, in the gaol at Geelong. It ran thus:—"My name is Stephen Barton. I am seaman on board the Arthur the Great, an able seaman. I was in the chains on the morning of the 4th of June, when the vessel first grounded. I was in the chains about an hour and a quarter before she grounded. Nine fathoms were the first soundings I gave. The last a quarter less four. I had no soundings less than a quarter less four. The sails were ordered to be clewed up when I gave four fathoms. The order was given two or three minutes before she grounded. Stephen Barton."

Mr. Pilot Paterson objected to that part of the statement where it stated that the order to take in sail was only given when the leadsman gave soundings of four fathoms. He asserted that it should have been four and a half fathoms.

The Secretary attached the pilot's objection to the statement of Barton.

The President then put the question to the pilot as to whether he had any observations to offer upon the evidence which had been taken.

Mr. Paterson then, in a kind of statement, the principal portion of which was necessarily given in answer to questions put by the Board, said: At about half-past one of the night of the ship's grounding I considered myself by the bearings of the lightship to be about six miles west of the Red Bluff, or from the observations and bearings of both lights that I was midway between them. After I passed the lightship I beat up the bay till I could see both lights, from which I concluded I was about midway between the two, the light-ship at twelve being about S.W. dipping, at twelve miles. I then steered west for ten miles, by which time I considered myself well clear of the Prince George's Bank. I then steered W.S.W., averaging perhaps a W.S.W. course. At half-past one I had nine fathoms of water. I did not doubt that by my estimation, reckoning that the soundings given me were true; I last saw the lightship about two o'clock, but did not take the bearings, as from my experience as a pilot I considered it would have been of no use. We were going about six knots, carrying five fathoms, till about a quarter to one. I then ordered the sails to be furled. I considered we were in the fair channel, but well to windward. I consider the soundings in Geelong Bay so regular that I would venture to take a vessel on to Geelong Bay beating in, trusting to my lead. The greatest difference of water in the fair way is only about two fathoms. The water shoals the most on the northern shore. The wind was in such a direction while standing across to Geelong Bay that I could have kept to the southward had I desired, as standing south would have deepened our water. Immediately before the vessel grounded, I could have kept to the south had I found it necessary. I attribute the grounding of the ship to her sailing and weatherly qualities being greater than I supposed she possessed, and also to the incorrectness of the soundings given by the leadsman. The change from 4½ to 3½ fathoms was in one cast. While coming up the bay, I remarked to the captain that he seemed to have a good crew, to which he replied that I did not know them. My reason for keeping underweigh after passing the lightship, was simply to get the vessel to her destination as quickly as I could. There was no obstacle to the vessel being anchored, if it had appeared to me desirable. I did not take a cast of the lead myself. It is customary to get a vessel off the shore the same way she got on. I stood to the S., towards Indented Heads, after getting the ship off the first time. We steered S. by W., when she grounded a second time. The ship was about fifteen minutes under sail between the getting off and getting ashore a second time. I considered from my knowledge of the shoals about Point Wilson, that the shoal I first got on was the outer extremes of the dangers in that direction, and considered myself justified in steering as I did after getting off.

The President said that the course the Board intended to take would be to give the pilot a copy of all the evidence, so that he could prepare and hand in his defence on Tuesday. In the meantime the pilot would still consider himself suspended.

The Board then adjourned till Tuesday, when the case will be finally disposed of. The further business for transaction will be the inquiry into the groundings of the May Queen, by Pilot Dix; the Brunswick, by Pilot Draper; the La Prima, by Pilot Williams; and the Georgia, by Pilot J. Nicholson.

THE LOST PACIFIC.

(From the Week's Messenger, 22nd March.)

The Asia, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, has brought, as the telegraph mournfully expresses it, "no news of the Pacific." She must now, therefore, be despaired of.

She was the second built ship of that splendid line of steamers, the Collins, which American enterprise started to compete with the Cunard Royal Mail Company. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 23rd of January, under the command of Captain Asa Eldridge formerly of the packet ship Liverpool, who had just succeeded Captain Wye, one of the most celebrated of the splendid corps of Transatlantic captains. When she left the Mersey the Pacific had on board 27 first-class passengers, 20 second cabin passengers, and a crew of sailors, firemen, and stewards, amounting to 150. Her cargo consisted of 780 tons of fine goods. Her mail was of the usual extent; and as the regularity of the communication with the United states has been generally marked, few of the letters were duplicated by the succeeding ship, so that, of course, her loss has involved considerable commercial disarrangements between the two countries. The measurement of the Pacific was fully 2800 tons, her estimated power of engines 800 horses, length 232 feet, beam 40 feet, width over paddles 77 feet.

Many are aware of the intense interest, here and in America, with which news of the Pacific was looked for, while a hope remained that she was merely detained in the ice, a risk that steamers always run, during the winter, from taking a too northerly route, in order, by shortening their miles of longitude, to make rapid passages. The agents of the Collins Company, in New York, sent a steamer in search of her, after twenty days from her starting had elapsed; and the Secretary of the States Navy also aided in the work, by sending out a screw sloop. Both these vessels cruised for several days off the banks of Newfoundland, spoke a number of ships, met with a great deal of ice, but learnt nothing, and returned but to dishearten the whole nation, who have always viewed "the Collins" as a national line.

On this side, the feeling is scarcely less acute, and the greatest sympathy has been expressed for Mr. Collins and his partners. At Liverpool, itself, among the mercantile community, no distinction was made between the Collins and Cunard lines. A great English house, Brown, Shipley, and Co., were the agents for the Collins' Company, and such rivalry as there was, has been always conducted in a spirit of honour and fairness, and with tolerably equal results. It is to be regretted, however, that the "racing" led to risks, the danger being well-known, and this not being the first vessel that has been lost. At last a regulation has gone forth that in those months in which ice abounds in the northern Atlantic, steamers shall in future sail south of latitude 43. But blame must certainly attach to those who did not long ago establish a rule which, adopted by both companies, might have prevented these catastrophes.

Three great steamers trading between England and the United States have previously been lost; two of them, the President and the City of Glasgow, under circumstances of absolute mystery, no trace of them have ever been discovered, and the conjecture being, therefore, that they also were lost among the icebergs. The President, a steamer, then the largest in the world, of 2300 tons burthen, was lost (and in a March too) in 1844. She was on a voyage between New York and Liverpool. There was then a prejudice against "leviathans," and it was supposed that she had "broken her back," through being too much "hogged," but latterly opinion has given her up a victim to the ice. The fate of the President was long a matter of speculation, the friends of those who perished in her—Power, the comedian, being among them—hoping against hope. The City of Glasgow was a magnificent steamer, running between Philadelphia to Liverpool. It is only about two years since she disappeared off the face of the waters.

The third ship lost previous to the Pacific was the Artic, a sister ship of the Pacific, and also the property of the Collins Company. She was wrecked in November, 1854, off the coast of Labrador, having come into collision in one of the dense fogs, that are so frequent there, with the Vestal, a steamer of the French navy. In that case, all the passengers were saved, owing to the splendid conduct of the captain and the crew.

This melancholy catalogue indicates the dangers of Transatlantic steam communication if not conducted with caution, as well as with enterprise and spirit. May those who are interested profit by the lesson.

Launch of Dispatch and Mortar Vessels at Blackwall.—There was a novel and interesting spectacle on the river on Thursday, when two wooden despatch vessels, named the Vigilant and the Alacrity, each of 670 tons burden, and three iron mortar-vessels for her Majesty's Government, were launched from the extensive shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Mare and Co., of Blackwall. These launches glided from the stocks on which they were constructed most gracefully, and the scene was most exciting. The fifth launch took place within fifteen minutes of the first, and loud cheers burst forth from the assembled multitudes as each ship reached the Thames. Seven out of twenty vessels ordered by the Admiralty have been launched from Messrs. Mare's yard. Six more will be launched on the 5th of April from the same yard, together with a large iron screw-steamer, the Genova, 1902 tons burthen, for the Genoese Transatlantic Company; also, at the same time, an iron paddle-steamer for the South-Western Railway, to ply between Southampton and Havre. The Genova is so far advanced as to give promise to be a perfect specimen of naval architecture, and, when launched, will add to the number of superb and beautiful vessels for which this establishment has been proverbial.—*Week's Messenger*, March 22.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June.		Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.	Even.
26	Thursday.	7 6	4 58	1 41	2 11

New Moon, 7h. 35m. P.M., July 2.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

STATIONS. DOWN TRAINS—Mixed.

Dist.	Leave—	a.m	a.m	a.m.	noon	p.m	p.m	p.m
0	Sydney	7·0	8·30	10·0	12·0	2·0	4·0	5·30
2	Newtown	7·8	8·38	10·8	12·8	2·8	4·8	5·38
5	Ashfield	7·18		10·18	12·18	2·18	4·18	5·48
6¼	Burwood	7·26		10·26	12·26	2·26	4·26	5·56
7	Homebush	7·33		10·33	12·33	2·33	4·33	6· 2
13¼	Parramatta	7·52		10·52	12·52	2·52	4·52	6·22

STATIONS. UP TRAINS—Mixed.

Dist.	Leave—	a.m	a.m	a.m	a.m.	p.m	p.m	p.m
0	Parramatta	7· 0		8·30	11·30	1·30	3·30	5·30
5¾	Homebush	7·16		8·46	11·46	1·46	3·46	5·46
7	Burwood	7·26		8·56	11·56	1·56	3·56	5·56
8¾	Ashfield	7·34		9· 4	12· 4	2· 4	4· 4	6· 4
11¼	Newtown	7·46	8·45	9·16	12·16	2·16	4·16	6·16
13¼	Sydney	7·52	8·52	9·22	12·22	2·22	4·22	6·22

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney at 9 and 10·45 a.m., and 3 and 5·30 p.m. From Parramatta at 9·30 a.m., and 1·30, 4, and 5·30 p.m.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Under the Direction and Management of Mr. A. Torning.

This Evening, June 26th,

The performances will commence with a new Comedy, in two acts entitled the LITTLE TREASURE. Sir Charles Howard, Mr. J. H. Vincent; Captain Walter Maydenblush, Mr. Stewart; Lady Florence Howard, Miss Ward; Gertrude, Miss A. M. Quinn. Favourite song, Mr. J. Howson. To be followed by an original farce, entitled URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS. To conclude with the laughable interlude, entitled NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING. Nan, the good for nothing, Miss A. M. Quinn.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1856.

The meeting at the Exchange yesterday afternoon, to decide on the propriety of holding a National Banquet in celebration of the establishment of Responsible Government was not so well attended as it ought to have been, considering the importance of its object. Many who sympathised with the object of the meeting were doubtless prevented by business engagements from being present. The mail from England by the Shalimar had just arrived, and the hour of delivery was precisely that at which the meeting was convened. The main cause, however, of the thin attendance was that the opponents of Mr. Donaldson kept away. They have not full faith as yet in the sincerity of the avowals that have been made that the demonstration is not intended to have a party character. The movement originated with Mr. Donaldson's friends, and was unquestionably intended to have been especially in compliment to that gentleman. But the scope of the plan was widened on further deliberation, and it was resolved to make the banquet not a compliment to an individual in which only his personal and political friends could unite, but a commemoration of a great national event, in which all parties could unite in congratulating each other. The original party basis of the demonstration was therefore laid aside, and superseded by one more comprehensive, and politicians on both sides were invited to join in getting up a festive celebration of the inauguration of the New Constitution. Mr. Donaldson's opponents have not responded as yet very heartily to the invitation. They are avowedly somewhat sceptical as to the thoroughness of the professed change in the character of the banquet, and fight rather shy of giving it their hearty support. This suspicion on their part is not at all unnatural under the circumstances, and we are not disposed to quarrel with it. It is not always easy directly after a fierce political contest to put perfect confidence in one's political opponents—even when they ask you to dinner.

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.

It was right, however, that the originators of the scheme should not be deterred from going on with it on account of this reluctance on the part of some to join with them. The suspicion that attaches at present to their sincerity will wear off as the absence of duplicity becomes apparent. They have given every proof in their power of their honesty. If they had wished for a party glorification it was open to them to have enjoyed it. They could have carried out in triumph their original intention of giving a fete in honour of Mr. Donaldson's premiership. It is always easy for the victorious party to carry off a demonstration of that kind with flying colours. If they had chosen this course no one could have blamed them for their exultation as unseemly. They would only have done what has been done a hundred times before on similar occasions. It is to the credit of their moderation that they agreed to forego this party rejoicing, and to recognise the present juncture as affording occasion for a festivity of broader significance. Their having done so is the best guarantee they could give that they have no sinister purpose in view; and the strong and explicit disclaimers of any such intention that were given at the meeting yesterday will convince all but the most incredulous of Mr. Donaldson's opponents that there is no plot afoot for inveigling them into glorifying the Premier under pretence of rejoicing over the New Constitution.

It is fitting that there should be some celebration of the introduction of Responsible Government. So great an event should not be allowed to pass without some public rejoicings. Occurrences of much less significance and of transient importance, are honoured with enthusiastic festivities. It would be inconsistent to let an occasion of so much greater joy pass by in moody silence. The concession of the form of Constitution we now enjoy is generally felt to be a great boon, and every true friend of the colony, to whatever sect or party he belongs, may honestly rejoice in its successful establishment. It is not an advantage to one interest or to one set of politicians. It is an advantage to all, and affords to all equally matter for congratulation. The old-fashioned British method of expressing public satisfaction consists in having a good dinner, and this venerable and agreeable custom may be suitably followed under our present circumstances. There is no reason at all in the condition or prospects of the colony why we should fast or go about in sackcloth and ashes, but every reason why we should be merry.

It would have a gloomy looking omen if it were found that such public rejoicing was impossible on account of the fierceness of the party spirit which the first struggles for place and power had occasioned. The good that Responsible Government is to confer would be sadly alloyed if it were to be accompanied by a social antagonism so bitter as to sunder the community when it might be united, and to prevent a common expression of joy when there is in reality a common sympathy. It is not to be expected or wished that we should all think alike as to the merits of individual politicians or particular measures, but such diversities of opinion, on subordinate matters, need not and ought not to hinder a common recognition of those higher and more general principles in which we all agree. The proposed banquet is not intended to be symbolical of gladness at Mr. Donaldson's premiership, or in any way to give the certificate of public approval to his manner of taking office. But it is to be symbolical of the fact that Responsible Government is established in New South Wales, and that the occasion is one which justifies rejoicing. If there are any who think that the Constitution is a curse—that the colony would have been better without than with it—that it will demoralise the people, and result in partial and inequitable laws—the banquet is not for them. They cannot honestly rejoice, and they had better stay away. But those who think that it will lead to fairer, more vigorous, and more politic government, and that every interest of the colony will feel the benefit of it, may go and testify that feeling.

We are glad that it is resolved to hold the banquet. We have no doubt that it will be successful. The limited number of its first projectors is no augury of failure. Once started, hundreds will come in to the scheme. Suspicion and distrust will be thawed by the genial influence of a common sympathy. The infection of rejoicing will spread. There will be a gathering of all parties, and a festive demonstration not unworthy of the colony or the occasion.

The warm and very elegant eulogium pronounced by the Judges on the career of Mr. Plunkett, Q.C., will be preserved by the colony as one of its choicest memorials, and be read for ages to come, with an interest peculiar to itself. We may have Judges of superior learning, and law officers of brilliant abilities—and may such ever adorn the Bench or lead the Bar!—but future times will not furnish a sphere of trial, and therefore of virtue, such as Mr. Plunkett occupied so long, and from which he retires covered with such unanimous applause.

An Attorney-General of New South Wales—when Mr. Plunkett filled the office—was intrusted with a discretion, and exercised an influence, to which there is no parallel in the records of English jurisprudence. He acted under a Government possessing power elsewhere unknown. The accused were almost in his hands. For the most part, they were without friends, without money, and, such was the law, without counsel. Often, from their social position, they were under a permanent suspicion which shed an unfavourable coloring over every accusation—they were tried by military jurors, whose leanings were naturally to the prosecutor, and who often considered guilt or innocence a question for the Court.

Some such trials we ourselves have watched in days long passed, and felt how utterly abandoned was the accused, not more to the vigilance of the Judge, than to the fairness of the Prosecutor for the Crown. What a pleasing reflection for the country that at such an epoch a gentleman filled office who was incapable of treating the accused with the injustice of even indolence or neglect. One who had no prejudices of caste or creed—who knew too well how fond is justice is the ascendency of a race or sept, or a religion, to deny to the most abject and friendless the full protection of the laws to which he might become amenable.

But if Mr. Plunkett, as Crown Prosecutor, respected the rights of the accused, and was vigilant to distinguish between the presumption and the evidence of guilt, he was, as stated by their Honors, faithful to the public and to the Crown. We could instance many remarkable proofs of his vigour and resolution as a prosecutor. Not only did he escape the possibility of encountering a bribe, by the transparent integrity of his mind and conduct, but he was jealous of his independence. He withheld his hand from even those common colonial speculations which nothing but a sense of official propriety, nice almost to scrupulousness, could have induced him to repudiate. Thus free from all interests and connexions which could mislead the judgment or enervate official action, he was ever prepared to vindicate the rights of the public. No man doubted that the Attorney-General *would* prosecute whenever such a step was required to vindicate the law.

It is impossible to estimate the influence of such a man in such a country as this once was; how much his influence and example have, under the auspices of the Bench, settled the moral code of government, or contributed to preserve the character of the Bar. In such a miscellaneous gathering of men, assembled from so many quarters, and brought together by so many casualties, it was not improbable a spirit would be developed, such as in some colonies has made the Bar an object of deep distrust. All the noble duties of one of the nobles professions, have been abandoned for a paltry, sordid, pettifogging system, which has made the Courts a dread and a nuisance. That we have not had such a system in New South Wales is owing to the high character of several who have held a leading position, either by office or by talent, and we presume none will deny to Mr. Plunkett a chief place among these real benefactors of the country. It is not in any one's power even to guess the importance of individual character in a new country. Those who fill high stations, and fill them well, will not only perform great duties, but leave examples more fruitful of public good than their acts considered in reference to their own day. We have seen a small community demoralised to all appearance by a few bad but conspicuous men. True, there comes a reaction; which in some measure corrects the mischief, and converts a positive into a negative example.

There is, however, a form of delinquency infinitely worse; that which does not so shock the moral sense which entrenches itself behind custom—which lowers insensibly the standard of public virtue without seeming to justify censure. Men can only shake their heads and mutter their suspicions. From all such evils this colony has been preserved, so far as possible, by the influence of one man—the Chief Law Officer of the Crown and the leader of the Bar. We say this with a full appreciation of that support which he has received, from both the Bench and his learned brethren. The value of such examples in such a community cannot be told.

Their Honors were safe in predicting the universal admiration which Mr. Plunkett's official career will command in all time coming. It is said, with too much apparent truth, that wealth is the object of popular idolatry, and that the best man among us being *poor* would awaken no great regard. But there are occasions when the calmer judgment of man's heart,—his final conclusion of the comparative value of things—shows itself unmistakably on the side of virtue. The heroes of popular memory, whose names are now household words, were men little valued or little known in their own day, but whose moral greatness has been rendered more conspicuous by the collapse of unreal contemporary glory. The world is not so besotted as to place mere adventitious distinctions on a level with moral worth when calmly and at leisure judging of men. When money is wanted, the rich man is in request; when intrigue, chicanery, and villany, rogues have a price, which virtue cannot hope to bring; but, in the long run, the heroes of popular memory are men who were or who were thought to be energetic in the cause of man—the friends of goodness and of mankind.

We should do injustice to the colony, and we believe to every party, however prone to speak harshly, and to delight in the dark side of human character, were we to suppose that the eulogium of the Judges could arouse a dissenting voice. Every man in the colony knows "in his heart of hearts" that their estimate of Mr. Plunkett's career is true—that he is—that he has proved himself to be through all the trials of office, spreading over a quarter of a century—an honest man.

We wish him sunshine in his remaining course; that he may long enjoy the compensation awarded by Parliament,—not more justly his, by a political compact, than by the service he has rendered to the colony during his protracted and unsullied official life.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Mr. Justice Milford and a special jury of twelve were engaged all day in the Jury Court upon the case of Morris and another v. Thornton, the trial of which was commenced on Tuesday. The other three judges sat in the Banco Court for the purpose of going on with the ordinary business of the term, but adjourned until to-day in consequence of the engagement of leading counsel in the other Court. The trial of Morris v. Thornton will be resumed, and will probably be concluded, to-day.

Business for To-day.

Banco Court.—Motions generally.—Rules Nisi.—In the matter of the application of Moore for a writ of prohibition; Henry v. Campbell; Briggs v. King and others.

New Trial Motions.—Kinloch and another v. O'Rourke, part heard; Brady v. Kain; Dutton v. Gaggin; Strachan v. Fisher; Waller v. Harvey and another; Taylor v. Nolan.

Jury Court.—Special Jury Causes.—Morris and another v. Thornton, part tried; Young and others v. Cook and others.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Ferguson, a single meeting: adjourned to Maitland, to be held on the 2nd proximo.

In the estate of James Bailey, an adjourned examination under a Judges' order. Several witnesses were examined by Mr. Wright. Among others, Mr. John Watkins respecting the sale of certain goods in the estate of the late T. B. Bailey, of which Mr. Watkins was administrator. Mr. Wise, on behalf of the witness, submitted that an inquiry into the administration of the estate and effects of the deceased was irregular and illegal now, in an examination in the insolvent estate of another, there being no connection between the two. The Chief Commissioner overruled the objection on the ground, that as the deceased T. B. Bailey was at the time of his death largely indebted to the insolvent, and was also possessed of a considerable amount in goods consigned to him by insolvent, it became necessary to inquire how that property was disposed of; and further, that as the insolvent was also the administrator to the estate of his deceased son, it became his duty, through the assignee, to inquire into the matter and the time when and how the property, in possession of deceased was disposed of. The examination of Watkins then proceeded under protest by Mr. Wise.

Surrender.

Edward Beaufort Cullen, of Sydney, merchant, upon petition and affidavit. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

Meetings of Creditors.

Thursday, June 26.—George C. Tuting, adjourned certificate, 10.

Friday 27.—John D. Cushion, adjourned examination, half-past 10. William Povey, adjourned examination, 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before Mr. Dowling.

Fifteen persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets. Thomas Topping and Thomas Boult, of some celebrity in this line, were sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months; the rest were severally fined 20s., with the usual alternative in case of non-payment.

Robert Heard was charged with having wilfully destroyed six squares of glass in the windows of St. James's Church. Heard was taken into custody for a similar offence on New Year's-day, and sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days. He had previously applied for reception into the watch-house in Elizabeth-street for protection, on the ground that he had no means of paying for a lodging, but on refusal said that he would compel the keeper to take charge of him; and, walking round the corner of the street, broke several squares of glass, for which he was given into custody, and next day received sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment. In the month of April he repeated the offence, gave himself into custody, and received sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour, which term expired only yesterday. Mr. Beaver, clerk of St. James's Church, gave evidence that 14s. is the value of the glass destroyed. In reply to the charge prisoner said that on leaving gaol yesterday, he had no money and used his utmost endeavour to obtain employment; and having neither food nor lodging for the night, he broke the windows in order to procure both. A person in Court informed the Bench that he saw prisoner yesterday applying for employment at a labour office, where he was unsuccessful. His worship said that he would give effect to this piece of information by a mitigation of the sentence he had intended to impose. This being prisoner's third appearance within six months, he would, but for the evidence of an endeavour to procure employment, have dealt with him as a rogue and vagabond, which now he would not. There was doubtless something hard in the prisoner's situation, but if he will persist in breaking windows, he must expect to be punished. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two calendar months.

Ellen Starr was found guilty, in the summary jurisdiction of the Court, of stealing from the dwelling of Mr. Cutcliffe, Woolloomooloo, a ring and a portemonnais, valued at 18s., the property of Mr. Cutcliffe's servant. On the 14th instant, the servant being ill, Mrs. Cutcliffe employed prisoner as a charwoman for the day; next day the articles were missed, prisoner was suspected, and the property having been traced to her, she was given into custody. She said in defence that she found the ring and purse among the sweepings, and thought they were considered of no value. Sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one month.

Harrison Atkinson, taken into custody and dealt with for drunkenness, was charged with having stolen a hymn-book, valued at 2s. 6d. from the vestry of the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, York-street, which was in his possession when apprehended. A lad named Montgomery saw the taking, and afterward heard him offering to sell the book for some drink at Alphen's public-house, York-street. He said he only borrowed it to read. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three calendar months.

Ann Walker, found guilty of having made use of obscene language in a public place, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

A man named M'Namara, found drunk on Parramatta-road so far gone that he was incapable of controlling the movements of his team of horses—was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

Francis Spence was charged with having in the cloak room of the Prince of Wales Theatre, between four and five o'clock this morning, at the termination of the Masonic Ball, assaulted Serjeant Brayne; and James W. James was charged with having resisted the police in the execution of their duty by endeavouring to rescue Spence from their custody. There was some confusion and altercation in the cloak room, many gentlemen having lost good hats and cloaks—shocking bad ones having been left instead—and a scramble took place for the best of the bad that were left; two of the gentlemen having put themselves into fighting attitude and striking at each other; Brayne interfered to prevent a breach of the peace, and was mobbed by the lot; Spence was taken into custody for this assault, and an attempt was made to effect his rescue. Mr. Roberts appeared on behalf of the accused. The two charges occupied upwards of two hours. His worship finally disposed of the charges by admonishing the defendants, who were then discharged from custody.

John Smithers, of Camperdown, pleaded guilty to an information filed by Mr. Stubbs for a breach of the Hamlets' Police Act causing a nuisance by a boiling-down establishment, and was fined 40s. and costs, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for fourteen

join in the movement, but who had been prevented from attending the present meeting.

Mr. Rum would be glad to see all sections of the community uniting to celebrate the great boon—Responsible Government—that had been lately conferred upon them, and so auspiciously inaugurated. He did not, however, believe that the contemplated demonstration would be, if carried out under existing circumstances, calculated to allay the asperities and angry feelings that had been excited by the late elections. He had attended the meeting with a desire to join the movement, knowing that if it was carried out in a proper spirit he could conscientiously do so; but his desire in that respect had considerably diminished since he entered the room from the fact that all who appeared to take an interest in the matter were those who had been more or less identified with the return of Mr. Donaldson. That circumstance he looked upon as a significant fact, and one that would have a great effect upon others.

Mr. Lucas could not agree with the observations that had fallen from the last speaker. It was true that the first meeting had been called by the friends of Mr. Donaldson; but it was at that meeting suggested that the contemplated banquet should be made a public one, and that all classes and political sects in the community should be invited to join in it. A second meeting was subsequently called for, and the hand of friendship was extended to their late opponents; but they had not chosen to accept it, and it was not, therefore, their fault if there was not a sprinkling of their opponents amongst them that evening. The contemplated banquet, however, ought not to be abandoned because they were not joined by their late opponents, as he was confident that many persons would attend the banquet who could not spare time to attend preliminary meetings. He did not blame the other side for having endeavoured to return a man of their choice into parliament, but he thought that, after the closing of the polls, every feeling but those of kindness and amity ought to be forgotten. And they ought to shake hands, and think no more of their late differences. He hoped that the banquet would be carried out as a national affair.

Mr. Saul Samuel disclaimed the idea of the contemplated movement being a party one, from the circumstance alluded to, that there were not any of Mr. Donaldson's opponents present. He thought this was a matter in which all ought to join in celebrating the inauguration of Responsible Government. The idea had gone abroad that it was a party movement, but he denied that such was the case; and he hoped the positive assurances that had been that day given to the contrary would also go abroad and contradict any erroneous impression on the subject. He hoped, therefore, that the late opponents of Mr. Donaldson would join in celebrating the inauguration of Responsible Government at the present most opportune time.

Mr. M. Cohen feared that some party spirit had being engendered, from the fact that the party opposed to Mr. Donaldson on the late election were unrepresented at that meeting, save as far as might be inferred from the presence of one individual. He, however, would not on that account abandon the movement, for he was convinced that if a committee was appointed to carry it out, that in less than fourteen days the banquet might be successfully held.

Mr. T. W. Smith explained that the friends of Mr. Donaldson had done all in their power to divest the movement of any party aspect or character, and to make it one in which all classes of political thinkers might freely join and co-operate in. They were anxious to publish that fact, so that they might fraternize with the other side in celebrating a great national event—the inauguration of Responsible Government.

Mr. M'Encroe and Captain Williamson having spoken briefly in favour of the movement, the following resolution was put to the meeting:—

Moved by Mr. T. W. Smith, seconded by Captain Williamson—"That it is desirable to hold a public banquet to celebrate the establishment of Responsible Government in New South Wales."

The motion was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Ryan Brenan proposed the next resolution, as follows:—"That a committee be appointed for carrying out the foregoing resolution, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—Thomas Barker, M. E. Murnin, James Williamson, Thomas Rountree, Henry Mort, A. Ashdown, Thomas C. Breillatt, Ambrose Foss, Thomas Skinner, George R. Hirst, John B. Smithers, Thomas Whistler Smith, Francis Mitchell, John Fairfax, M. Moses, Henry T. Fox, J. H. Atkinson, Edward Salamon, Thomas S. Dean, J. Milsom, junior, John Lucas, John Smith, E. K. Silvester, J. S. Mitchell, William Dean, S. D. Gordon, W. H. Aldis, Thomas May, Philip Cohen, W. G. Ainsworth, Alfred Spry, H. Mackay, G. O'Brien, J. C. Peters, C. M. Furlong, Henry Fisher, Edward Lane, W. S. Deloitte, Richard Dawson, J. R. Pollard, Frederick Piper, William Drynan, Charles John Thorpe, David Jones, Arthur T. Holroyd, William Teale, George Thornton, Andrew Lenehan, Charles Frith, John E. Graham, Robert Coveney, — Mort, W. Spain, Rowan Ronald, E. S. Hill, T. Woolley, H. B. Morgan, Lewis Samuel, Saul Samuel, Gideon S. Lang, E. W Layton, J. Ryan Brenan, Randolph Nott, George Warburton, Sylvester Warburton, Captain Moriarty, E. M'Encroe, John Mulholland, G. W. Templeton, John Russell, M. M. Cohen."

Mr. M. Cohen seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

There being no other business before the meeting, Mr. Breillatt vacated the chair, which was then taken by Mr. Barker; after which, on the motion of Captain Moriarty, a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Breillat for his conduct in the chair.

This concluded the proceeding, and the meeting separated.

Concert Hall, Royal Hotel.—The concert given last evening, on the occasion of the re-appearance of Miska Hauser, was attended by an audience more select than numerous. We were not surprised at the circumstance, since, to thoroughly understand and appreciate the exquisite performance and perfect instrumentation of this accomplished violinist, implies the possession of that perceptive faculty appertaining alone to the musical professor and to the amateur-connoisseur of the art. Saving in those continental cities where the population by an early study of the theory of music, are educated to a knowledge of its mysteries, an *artiste* like Miska Hauser is not fully valued or estimated; and we fear it will be some time ere the public of Sydney acquire that refined and cultivated taste which familiarises the ear to those hidden beauties belonging to and emanating from the classic school of musical composition. Miska Hauser did well in securing the available talent of our city, variety being requisite to prevent an auditory from becoming tired and *ennuié*. The songs and duets of Miss Flora Harris and Mr. John Howson, together with the solos on the pianoforte by Mr. Paling, jun., contrasted agreeably with the abstruse and elaborate performances of Miska Hauser. The appearance of this gentleman in the orchestra was greeted with warm and earnest plaudits, and his execution of one of his own solos was welcomed by many with feelings akin to those attending the recovery of a lost treasure, or the return of a too-long-absent friend; while the rich pure tones of his magic instrument filled the spacious room with sparkling and gem-like melody; and his rendering (in answer to an encore) of "Kathleen Mavourneen," and his "Souvenirs de Norma," suggested thoughts of the eminent vocalist who recently left us for Victoria. Not the least important feature of the programme was the introduction of Mr. Paling, junior, whose solos from Shilberg and Meyerbeer were masterly and brilliant performances, indicative of both the love and study of high art. The vocal part of the entertainment obtained deserved applause, and enhanced the reputation of the popular *artistes* who produced it. Although not announced in the scheme of the evening's performance, Miska Hauser introduced the celebrated "Carnival de Venise," with its pleasant sentimentality and its characteristic imitation of the inebriation and revelry of home-returning masqueraders. The concert closed with a composition of Miska Hauser's, entitled "The Irish Bouquet:" the music of which, if less artistic than his other selections, gave perhaps more general satisfaction. The concert (efficiently conducted by Mr. Stanley) concluded at an early hour.

The Duffy Property Qualification Fund.—The Sydney Committee of the Duffy Property Qualification have determined to close the subscription for this colony on the 30th of the current month. At the weekly meeting of the committee held at the Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street, on Monday evening, several subscriptions were handed in from various parts of the colony, which, added to the contributions previously received, made the total amount collected in New South Wales about £1300. It is anticipated that on the closing of the subscription list the fund will amount to £1500.

The London General Omnibus Company.—Traffic statement for the week ending March 15:—Total number of omnibuses at work, 374; average number running daily through out the week, 364; total receipts, £928 2s. 8d.; average per omnibus for seven days, £37 2s. 4d.

[From our City Correspondent.]

London, Wednesday, March 19th.

The Paris Conference.—Preliminaries of Peace. Armistice.—Treaty of Peace.

My last communication informed you of the assembling of the members of the Paris Conference, and the declaration of an armistice to the 31st March instant. There have been several other meetings since then; but the matters under discussion have not been permitted to transpire, though it is well known that the proceedings have on all occasions been conducted to a most satisfactory close. It is also equally well known that a peace has been definitively decided upon; and treaty to that effect, either actually signed *de facto*, or merely requires some subsequent action to give it immediate force. This is the more likely, if not certain, because Prussia has been now invited to send plenipotentiaries to Paris to join in the Conferences, and Baron Monteuffel and Count Hatzfeldt have arrived, and they formally took part in the congress held yesterday. Protocols are being drawn up, the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states, which are to serve as the basis of the definitive treaty of peace. Under any circumstances, this much you may, with certainty, rely upon as correct, that a peace had been decided upon. The armistice, it is understood, will be prolonged to the 30th April.

The next subject of importance to notice is the birth of a prince to the throne of France under the Napoleon dynasty. Her Majesty's accouchment took place at a quarter past three on the morning of Sunday last; Paris since then has been one continued scene of gaiety and rejoicing. The excitement and enthusiasm has had no bounds, but the details you will receive in ordinary course. His Majesty has received the congratulations of all classes, and has been obliged to refuse some hundreds of tons of presents—many of the most inconceivable kind—from his loving subjects.

These two subjects are the only ones of public interest here that have attracted any notice this month.

The General Association for the Australian Colonies had memorialized the Lords of the Treasury in favour of an immediate establishment of a regular and reliable monthly postal steam communication with Australia, and very justly observed that the "wealth, intelligence, and great commercial importance of Australia, fully entitles her to the best and speediest postal service." The route they advocate is via Suez and Diego Garcia, by which, with steamers of not less than 2200 tons burden and an average speed of not less than 12 knots an hour, they estimate will deliver letters in Melbourne in 44 days from London.

Several tenders for the new contract were delivered at the Admiralty on Saturday last, but I have not been able to ascertain their contents.

The Australian Direct Steam Navigation project is to be abandoned.

It has at last been announced that the Prince of Prussia has formally requested in marriage the Princess Royal of England, and the same will be solemnised after the definitive treaty of peace has been promulgated. Prince Frederick William will visit England again in May, and make a long stay of the purpose of courting the Princess.

M. Von Hinckeldey, the president of police in Prussia, has been shot in a duel by M. von Rochow, one of the youngest members of the Upper House. The event has occasioned a great stir and made a profound sensation. M. H. has fallen a victim to the military despotism of his country, which "puts out of the way" all who oppose its domineering arrogance. About 300,000 persons attended his funeral. Herr Von Raumer shot himself on Wednesday last, and Count Canitz shot himself on the following day. These melancholy events have necessarily attracted much attention.

The select committee have resumed their enquiry on the subject of the adulteration of food.

A Mr. William Dove, a gentleman of independent fortune at Burley, has been found guilty of poisoning his wife by strychnine.

Parliament has adjourned for the Easter recess.

The overland mail via Marseilles has arrived to-day, and a few papers and letters from Sydney have come to hand to the 15th December inclusive, which have imparted a more cheerful tone to the Australian trade. Freights are improving.

Covent Garden Theatre has been destroyed by fire, nothing but the bare walls remain. It occurred at the close of a bal masque.

The papers relating to the fall of Kars have been published, and have caused a most indignant national protest against the inhuman indifference of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

A deputation of members of the House of Commons has waited upon Lord Palmerston, urging a free pardon to Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The ship Arthur the Great left Southampton for Geelong on the 9th instant, with 464 Government emigrants.

The capital of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China is to be reduced from £400,000 to £200,000, by which means it will be enabled to commence operations.

The cheap daily Press of London is making some way. There is now the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Morning News*, the *Morning Star*, and the *Evening Star*.

Thursday, March 20th.

It is believed that no prolongation of the armistice will be required, as the Congress have made clear work of it, or will have done so before the expiration of the present month.

The exchange of documents relating to the armistice in the Crimea took place between the Allied Generals on the 16th instant.

The weather in the Crimea is reported to have been frightfully severe—the cold being intense and the snow extremely heavy.

A further exchange of prisoners was to take place at Odessa.

The intended marriage of the Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England has all been arranged.

The young Prince of France is described as an exceedingly fine child.

THE WOOL TRADE IN FRANCE.

(*From the Economist, March 22.*)

Fully believing, with the Emperor of the French, that the repose of Europe depends on the prosperity of each State, and that the safety of thrones and the peace of nations are only to be secured by the people flourishing and being well off, we rejoice at every proof of the growth of all our neighbours, allies, and trading friend in wealth and greatness. From a destitute customer, from the savages of the Feejee Islands for example, nothing can either be honestly or dishonestly got; but with any and all the wealthy people of Europe—and the more wealthy the more they have to spare—we can make most advantageous exchanges, and all be enriched by bargains on which each may pride itself. It is indeed a proper subject of lamentation that our own fiscal laws, and the heavy taxes which former and present wars impose on us, do still, notwithstanding our free-trade professions, very much impede our traffic with our wealthy neighbours, and diminish *pro tanto* all the advantages which would be derived from a more rapid increase of wealth amongst them and amongst us. We refer, therefore, only with pleasure to the circular of Messrs. Degrand père et fils, describing the wool trade of France, including its woollen manufactures; and beg to place some of its statements prominently before our readers. These gentlemen say—

"The year which is just passed has been marked by important facts and measures.

"The most interesting of these facts is the unexpected increase o. the consumption in France of foreign wools, and of the exportation of French woollen goods.

"The importation of foreign wools had been yearly on an average:—

"From 1830 to 1839, 24,200,000 lbs. } English
"From 1840 to 1849, 42,000,000 lbs. } weight.
"From 1850 to 1854, 57,400,000 lbs. }

"It was, in 1855, of 83,000,000 lbs. This is the highest amount it has ever attained. This importation had diminished 14 per cent. in 1853; it had undergone a further diminution of 15 per cent in 1854; and, if we compare the amount of 1854 with that of 1855, we remark an increase of 57 per cent.

"The exportation of woollen manufactures has also increased in a great proportion.

"It had averaged yearly:—

"From 1835 to 1844, £2,540,000.
"From 1845 to 1854, £4,960,000.

"It reached £7,200,000 in 1855, not including yarns, of which the exportation was £400,000.

"Such a progress is prodigious.

"The total production of yarns and tissues of wool is £2,400,000 in Belgium, £10,000,000 in Austria, £17,200,000 in the Zollverein, and £36,000,000 in England [Qy.]; and in France it exceeds £40,000,000.

"England took nearly thirty years and France scarcely twelve to double the exportation of woollen manufactures. In 1836, the English exports were £7,600,000, and ours £1,960,000; in 1855, the former rose to £9,600,000, and the latter to £7,200,000.

"As a last fact: the consumption of foreign wools is 13,200,000 lbs. in Belgium; 15,500,000 lbs. in Austria; 66,000,000 lbs. in England, and in France 77,000,000 lbs.

"Thus, France is in the world the greatest market for wools, and the most considerable manufactory of woollen articles; she has acquired this preponderance in spite of a restrictive Customs tariff; how much more rapid will be her progress with a liberal legislation!"

After referring to the alterations in the French laws, opening the wool trade, the circular says:—

"We procured, but a very few years ago, the greatest part of our foreign wools from England and Germany; now France employs all sorts of wools, and trades directly with the producing countries the most distant, and to mention only Australia, five French ships imported from thence five thousand bales of wool in 1855, this is yet but little, if we consider that our manufactories consume twenty thousand bales.

"Paris even promises to become the principal market for wools in Europe. The new Customs tariff favours this tendency, and the uninterrupted net of railways and telegraphic lines, of which Paris is the centre, renders transactions more easy here.

"In fine, the decree of the 19th of January has demonstrated that France is the regulating market for wools; the new tariff has caused, at London and all Europe, a rise about equivalent to the diminution of duties."

We subjoin from the circular one table:—

Progress of the General Trade of Wool in France.

Years.	Imports. lbs.	Exports. lbs.	Stock, Dec. 31. lbs.
1852	73,045,000	4,152,000	5,829,000
1853	62,953,000	7,205,000	10,084,000
1854	53,085,000	5,235,000	5,714,000
1855	82,918,000	5,605,000	7,265,000

We do not vouch for the correctness of these statements, but they are probably correct as to the France; and the rapid increase of woollen manufactures there, coinciding with the great improvements which have taken place in its cloths, is well worthy of the consideration of all its competitors. It is good for us to know that we have to struggle with others as strong and as skilful as ourselves; for that makes us careful, and gives us at least a chance of success. The statements apply, indeed, for the most part, to a single year, and, when tested by averages, obviously give an imperfect, if not an unfair, view of the superiority of France. In 1855, England is said to have used 66,000,000 lbs. of foreign wool, and France 77,000,000 lbs. Now, this is not as to England strictly correct, for the quantity recorded as imported was 97,853,789 lbs., and the quantity exported was 29,412,062 lbs., leaving for consumption 68,441,677 lbs., or 2,441,677 lbs. more than Messrs. Degrand assign. Our statement is exclusive of 1,446,707 lbs. of alpaca wool imported, of which only 41,004 lbs. were exported, leaving for our consumption 1,405,703 lbs. But 1855 was notoriously, at least in the first part, an unfavourable year for our woollen manufactures, and the average consumption of the three years was as follows:—

	1853. lbs.	1854. lbs.	1855. lbs.
Sheep and lambs' wool imported	117,348,182	104,854,482	97,835,789
Sheep and lambs' wool exported	11,697,004	24,467,284	29,412,062
Leaving for home consumption	105,551,178	80,387,198	68,441,677
Average of the three years	84,793,351 lbs.		

This is more than 7,000,000 lbs. above the high figures assigned to France in 1855—an extraordinary year, even according to the showing of Messrs. Degrand. We have not the means of testing some other statements of the circular, which appear in like manner at least imperfect, such as the statement of the value of the woollen yarn and tissues produced in England and France and other countries. If the statement be an approximation to correctness for 1855, it cannot be so to the average of years. In 1855, our consumption of foreign wool was 68,441,677 lbs.; the consumption in France, according to the table, was 77,313,000 lbs.; and to this in both countries must be added the consumption of home-grown wool: and our impression is, that taking into consideration the number of sheep kept in the two countries, and the nature of their fleeces, the production of wool in England—though, as we have no accurate statistics on the subject, we cannot pretend to give figures—is greater than the production of wool in France. If in 1855 our exports of home-grown wool exceeded the average so much as to leave a quantity for home consumption not greater than is grown in France, it could only be for this one year; and it would induct us into a grievous error, to infer a general disproportion, such as that stated by Messrs. Degrand, between the value of the woollens made in France and England. While we doubt whether the quantity made there be greater than the quantity made here, we cannot undertake even to guess whether the woollens made there be on the whole, and on the average, finer and more valuable than the woollens made here. Be the exact truth what it may, the statements of the circular are worthy of consideration.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

(*From the Economist.*)

Friday night, March 21.

The wheat market, which was on Monday 5s. dearer than on the previous Monday, was dull on Wednesday, and to effect sales a reduction of 2s. must have been accepted. From the country markets, too, in the week the prices came lower. Here there was no market today, but the impression yesterday was that on Monday, probably, most of the rise of last Monday will be lost.

Barley and oats maintain their prices.

Off the coast there have been 20 arrivals of grain-laden vessels since the 12th instant, viz.:—Of wheat, 3 cargoes from Syria, 1 Marseilles (Behara), 2 Alexandria, 3 Seville, 1 Salonica; of maize, 2 cargoes from Syria, 4 Mazagan, 2 Venice; of beans, 2 cargoes from Alexandria.

From Holland to the 19th instant, we learn that the corn markets were rising, in consequence of the extreme lowness of the water impeding navigation, and of a considerable demand for consumption, the stock in the hands of millers and bakers being very low.

In Belgium there has been a panic as here in the corn market, for which no reason could be assigned, and as here it was followed by a sudden rise in the price, which at the latest accounts was fully maintained.

At Stettin, on the 15th, the news from abroad of improved markets caused considerable activity, and wheat was dearer. Rye also was dearer, but found very few purchasers at the enhanced rate.

The sugar market was again better this week, and a large amount of business has been done at an advance of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. We are scarcely surprised at this, for in addition to the statement that the crops in Brazils and Java are not good, we learn that the crop in Havana is only likely to be large if the weather continue favourable. At the date of the latest information thence the markets were very firm, and notwithstanding the advanced prices the Spanish houses were large buyers, and a great degree of speculation existed. We learn, too, from Louisiana, by the way of New York, that the severe frosts of this season have injured the canes there extensively. The crop, it is said, cannot possibly be larger than the crop of 1855-6, which was a great decline on the crops of the two previous years. From New Orleans in 1856 there were shipped only 25,631 hogsheads, against 88,029 hogsheads in 1855, the bulk of which diminished supply for the States must have been made up from other sources. There is little probability of any decrease in consumption; the probability is all the other way; and there arises now, therefore, a great stimulus to production, which in future will bring forward a greatly increased supply.

We have received from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, dated 27th February, the circular of Messrs. Gust, Gruner, and Co., forwarded by Mr. Bade, from which we take the following extract:—"Since our last our market has been very animated, especially as regards sugars, which during the first half of this month were eagerly sought after at previous prices; then for a few days they were neglected in consequence of the unfavourable accounts from England, dated 17th of January. Suddenly the demand increased, further enlivened by later and better reports received from the United States up to the 29th January. It is pretty well ascertained that, including the shipments made, 6,000 hogsheads, equal to one-third of this season's yield in our district, have already changed hands. Molasses of good quality find readily purchasers at 22 dollars per 110 gallons. Freights firm: we quote £3 10s. to £3 15s., and 5 per cent. for sugar and molasses to England; vessels scarce. Exchanges declining; London, 490 to 495 and 6¼ per cent.; St. Thomas, 7 to 8 per cent. premium; United States, 6 to 6½ per cent. premium; Patr doubloon, 17¼ to 18 dollars.

The coffee market has remained steady without much activity.

In tea little has been done, and the market is dull. The only sales of any consequence are for export. Duty was paid at this port during the week ended 13th instant on 543,381 lbs. against 665,677 in the same period last year.

The rice market is very dull, and of a large parcel of Bengal offered at auction on Wednesday only a few lots were disposed of. A considerable quantity is on its way to market, purchased at high prices, and should a considerable fall in the price of corn ensue in consequence of the now assured peace, the enterprising men who have brought supplies of food for Europe from Asia, may suffer considerable losses. The circular of Messrs. Roghé and Co., dated Akyab, January 10th, with which we have been favoured by Mr. Engelhardt, of Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, says:—"Towards the end of last month, rice began to come in more freely, but with the quantity the quality became inferior. From 5 per cent the mixture of paddy rose to 50 per cent., and with the beginning of this year hardly any rice was to be had that contained less that 25 per cent. of paddy. Under these circumstances it became an urgent necessity to adopt some measure to stop this growing evil. There came from 9000 to 10,000 bags of rice daily to market, while there were about 20 loading vessels in port, which amounts to 500 bags for each of the latter. Every one was, of course, anxious to secure as much as possible of the above quantity, and if one refused a lot of rice because it contained too much paddy, his neighbour was sure to take it. After two or three unsuccessful attempts, we at last succeeded in bringing about a combination, which was joined by all the merchants, with the exception of one firm, not to purchase any rice which contained more than 5 per cent. of paddy, under a heavy penalty. This agreement was signed on the 3rd of this month, and the natural consequence is, that since then hardly any rice was to be had which came up to the above standard." The combination, however, like another combination we shall speedily refer to, did not last, and we are informed that one of the members paid the penalty and purchased rice with more than the stipulated quantity of paddy, alleging as his reason, that other members of the combination were doing so secretly. At the latest date, January 28, the competition was very active and prices were rising.

The business of this week in the Liverpool cotton market being limited to five days, only a moderate quantity has been transacted. The sales are 32,000 bales, and consist of 28,000 bales to spinners, 2400 bales to speculators, and 1600 bales for export. The lower qualities of American have given way to the extent of 1-16d. per lb.; the market to-day closes tamely. The last accounts from America, reporting a very heavy week's receipts, have caused the less active inquiry in the Liverpool market. The small shipment and rising prices in America ought, however, not to be lost sight of. To-day's quotations at Liverpool would leave a loss of about ¼d. per lb. on present imports. In the London market 1200 bales have changed hands, at in some instances rather easier rates.

A circumstance which may influence the cotton market is thus referred to in the American papers:—"From the great quantity of snow which has fallen this week throughout North America, it is hardly probable that the Mississippi river and its tributaries will become so drained the ensuing summer as to suspend navigation, as was the case last year. Large quantities of moisture have fallen at the South during the past winter, as well as at the North, and our Southern friends anticipate a continued steady navigation for the larger class of boats throughout the entire spring, in which event the stock of cotton in the interior will have nearly all reached the seaboard, and in thus finding an early market, the planters will become enriched, and trade active—in striking contrast to the spring of 1854."

Wool continues to rule high.

The oil and seeds markets, which depend a good deal on politics, has not been at all active, and the prices of some articles have a downward tendency.

In tallow, the decline has been rapid and great, owing, it is said, to the inability of some leading speculators to carry out preconcerted arrangements. Russian yellow candle has declined 10s. per cwt., and may be quoted 47s. 6d. to 48s. on the spot. It is in regard to this article that we have to record the failure of another combination. The facts, as stated by Messrs. Smith and Charles in their circular, are as follows:—

The Liverpool March Tallow Monopoly Association has fallen to pieces in consequence of the desertion of one of the members of the confederation. To save himself he, it now appears, has been for some time quietly disposing of his share in the adventure to the "Bears," and he would probably have succeeded in getting rid of the whole of his tallow but for the certainty that began to be felt last week as to the pacific termination of the Paris Conference, and the suspicion which, at the same time, began to prevail that there must be some treachery in the Liverpool camp.

The monopoly which has just expired is the third that has been attempted within our market within the memory of several of our merchants—and all with the like result. In the two former instances, talents of a high order and unlimited resources were associated; in the latter the smallness of the stock appears to have furnished the temptation, and almost to have justified the confidence entertained in the result. But genius, capital, and conditions, however favourable, avail but little in opposition to the ordinary laws of commerce—a truth which finds a striking exemplification in the cases we have cited, and which might be further illustrated by a reference to the past history of the tobacco, sugar, and other trades.

In these remarks, and in the similar facts quoted above, there is much instruction. It is clear that the parties to such combinations never can trust each other. Their object is gain—exclusively gain—and if any one of them fancies, as some of them always will, that he can gain more by breaking than keeping faith with his fellow combiners, he will break his faith. Such facts are very instructive for merchants, though we are sorry to see them bear such testimony one of another. They are also very instructive to the public at large. Ignorant vulgar writers are continually exclaiming, and the public believe them, against the evils of excessive competition, and against the monopolies of merchants. It is quite plain that the two cannot co-exist; and while competition is obviously a wisely provided means of keeping men honest as well as vigilant and active to serve others, not extinguishing selfishness, for that is impossible, but training it to achieve the public good, it is fatal to all kind of monopolies. Except these be decreed by law, they cannot exist; and all the tirades against monopolies by bakers and farmers and millers, which we continually meet with, are mere tirades destitute of all reasonable foundation.

There is a decidedly brighter prospect a-head, says the *New York Shipping List*, for the shipping interest than for some months past. Our export trade with Great Britain has measurably fallen off, it is true, and some of the liners are seeking more lucrative employment elsewhere. Many of our finest ships have recently accepted guano charters, in the absence of anything better, but the recent rise in all the Southern rivers contiguous to the Gulf ports is so augmenting the supply of cotton there, that a demand for the larger class of ships to load at Mobile, New Orleans, and Apalachicola for European ports, must speedily ensue; five-eighths of a cent is now offered thence to Liverpool. Besides, we are just on the eve of the opening of the Deal season, which annually affords employment for a large amount of American bottoms.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Melbourne, June 21.

Hay Market.—The amount of business done this week has been rather above the average, without any alteration of prices. In several localities the stock is already expended, but in others large stacks as yet untouched will keep up a plentiful supply, so that for some weeks to come no material change can be anticipated. The prices for all kinds may be quoted as last:—Best hay, £7 10s to £8 10s per ton; second ditto, £6 to £7 ditto; third ditto, £4 to £5 ditto.

Grain and Flour.—W. Degraves and Co.'s mills: Fine flour, £22 per ton; seconds, £20 ditto; Chilian, £20 ditto; Hazall, £25 ditto; bran, 1s 8d per bushel; wheat bought at 8s to 8s 6d per bushel.—Breadstuffs: This market continues very depressed. An impression has gained ground that prices at Chilian ports will have given way to a very great extent, and that large shipments will be made to these colonies in consequence. This feeling checks speculation, and there is little or no present demand for the gold fields. Imported biscuits are very slow of sale, the low prices of our nourishing the competition of colonial-made, which are rising in public estimation. There is no change in the grain market, except that holders of oats are firmer, and the demand for barley are inquired for. The stocks of rice continue to accumulate, but importers are keeping out of the market.

Live Stock.—Beef: There has been a steady supply of fat cattle at the yards this week, and sales sell at about previous rates; the weather being bad caused the attendance to be limited to those requiring stock. Owing to the state of the yards, owners of cattle will not bring them forward to stand over; and just sufficient came to hand each day as filled the pens. Prices were about as follows:—Sale, first quality beef, 25s to 25s; middling, 17s 6d to 20s per 100 lbs.—Mutton: The recent bad weather preventing several flocks from coming forward, caused the supply of good sheep to be somewhat scanty; those offered sold freely at a shade higher prices. Inferior are difficult to dispose of. Good wethers are worth from 18s to 20s; middling ditto, 15s to 17s; ewes, 10s to 14s, according to quality.—Store Sheep: Several large flocks from New South Wales are now arriving in the vicinity of Maiden's Punt. We hear of a sale of 12,000 at 11s. We also sold a flock of 5000 conditionally at the same price. There is a strong disposition to purchase this description of stock.—Store cattle: We notice no sales since our last. The recent depression in fat stock has caused store cattle to recede in price also. 60s to 80s may be quoted as their value, the latter being the extreme rate for first-class stock.—Fat cattle: A large supply of second-class stock has been offered this week with very few first quality in the market. We have sold good bullocks at from £7 to £10 10s; inferior, from £4 to £6; prime heifers, at £9 5s; inferior from £4 5s to £5 10s; and quote first-quality cattle at 27s 6d per 100 lbs. second quality at 25s.—Fat Sheep: A fair supply has come to hand, but principally of middling and inferior stock. Prime wethers being in good demand for town consumption, also for shipping, we have sold first-class wethers at from 16s to 18s; superior at 20s; small ewes, from 10s 6d to 12s; inferior, at 9s. Calves: A moderate supply has come to hand, which realised from 40s to 70s.

Houses.—We are unable to report any improvement in this branch of our business since our last. On Monday we disposed of a lot of fourteen draught horses, ex City of Sydney, the first four of which realised the following prices: £102, £95, £82 10s, and £85—averaging about £90 per head; the remainder of a lighter description, including a pair of bay car iage horses, were sold at an average of £52 10s.

Working Bullocks in good condition are very much inquired for, say at from £20 per pair and upwards. Good teams would be easily disposed of.

Retail Markets.—Butchers' Meat: Beef and mutton, 3d to 7d per lb.; veal 5d to 9d ditto, pork, 10d to 1s 2d ditto.—Poultry: Geese, 15s to 18s each; hen turkeys, 13s to 20s ditto; cock ditto, scarce, 25s to 35s ditto; ducks, 16s to 17s 6d per pair; teal, 4s 6d per brace; wild ducks, 8s ditto; fowls, 10s to 14s per pair; pigeons, 5s ditto; eggs, 5s per dozen. Dairy produce—Butter, imported, 2s to 3s per lb.; ditto dairy, 3s to 3s 6d ditto.

Wool, Tallow, and Hides.—The unsettled state of the weather has checked the supply of scoured and handwashed wools during the week, which is selling at the following quotations, viz., scoured at 1s 7d to 1s 9½d per lb.; handwashed and slipe, 1s 2d to 1s 4d ditto. For tallow there has not been quite so much inquiry this last week or two, and prices have slightly declined. Our quotations are: For beef, £36 to £38 per ton; mixed, £40 to £42 ditto; mutton, £18 to £20 ditto. Few hides have offered during the week, and prices are as last, viz., good country salted, 13s each; town cured, 13s 6d to 16s each.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

The following town lots were submitted to public competition at the Government Land Sales Room, Macquarie-street, this day, and realised the respective prices:—Lot 1, Longbottom, county of Cumberland, parish of Concord, upset price £8 per acre, 1 rood 21 perches, to John Crawley, jun., for £44. Lot 2, 1 rood 16 perches, ditto, £32. Lot 3, 1 rood 24 perches, Alexander M'Callum, £16. Lot 4, John Crawley, junior, £19. Lot 5, E. Neich, £15. Lot 6, John Crawley, junior, £21. Lot 7, M. D. Ferguson, £20. Lot 8, W. Perry, £23. Lot 9, Patrick Sullivan, £35. Lot 10, ditto, £36. Lot 11, 2 roods 35 perches, John Crawley, £52. Lot 12, 2 roods 26 perches, Francis Cohen, £47. Lot 13, 2 roods 17 perches, E. Neich, £54. Lot 14, 2 roods 8 perches, ditto, £67. Lot 15, 2 roods, ditto, £36. Lot 16, ditto, £28. Lot 17, ditto, £28. Lot 18, John Hedderburn, £28. Lot 19, ditto, £29. Lot 20, W. Perry, £28. Lot 21, ditto, £40. Lot 22, ditto, £33. Lot 23, ditto, £30. Lot 24, H. A. Graves, £46. Lot 25, ditto, £28. Lot 26, ditto, £29. Lot 27, ditto, £27. Lot 28, E. Neich, £34. Lot 29, ditto, £41. Lot 30, ditto, £50. Lot 31, county of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, at Woolloomooloo, near the new gaol, 6¾ perches, to W. Perry, at £7 10s. per foot. Lot 32, ditto, £8 per foot. Lot 33, 7 perches, ditto, £7 per foot. Lot 34, ditto, £7 per foot. Lot 35, ditto, £6 16s. per foot. Lot 36, ditto, £6 6s. per foot. Lot 37, W. M'Mahon, £5 17s. per foot. Lot 38, W. Nicholl, £5 5s. per foot. Lot 39, John Wedderburn, £5 per foot. Lot 40, no offer. The sale was well a tended, and the bidding was spirited. The total amount realized was £2621 16s. 3d.

Mr. W. C. Rush sold to-day, by auction, a large invoice of drapery. There was a good muster of the trade, and for some of the goods improved prices were obtained.

Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld sold yesterday, at Campbell's Hotel, Campbelltown, the whole of the Broughton Estate, comprising nearly one thousand acres of land, at from £3 12s. 6d. to £4 12s. 6d. per acre. Also, two farms of 30 acres, for £220, and one farm of 28 acres for £130.

The same firm also sold to-day a quantity of ironmongery at current rates.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s two days' sale of drapery, slops, &c. was closed to day. The first days' sale was without animation, and many of the goods offered being unseasonable were quitted at low rates. Wednesday's sale went off with much more spirit, and very large parcels of goods changed hands; but, on the whole, the rates obtained were not paying the importers.

The attention of parties interested in the growth and export of wool is directed to an able article on the Wool Trade of France, copied from the *Economist*, and which will be found in this day's *Herald*.

The Telegraph arrived this morning with the mails of the 22nd of March, per Shalimar. The news has, of course, been anticipated by previous arrivals. We have also Melbourne journals to the 23rd instant. From the *Argus* we extract the latest commercial intelligence.

Friday Evening.

The entries of gold for export at the Custom House to-day amounted to 1004 ozs. for the sardinian, for Liverpool. The prices at which brokers are buying are £3 15s for gold dust, or at the ratio of £3 13s 9d for standard gold.

The *Bill of Entry* for the week ended the 14th instant, gives the declared value of the imports into the port at £341,960, and of the exports at £303,316, the balance of exports being £61,356. The exports consisted chiefly of articles of native produce, viz.—Gold, £233,592; wool, £13,063; live stock, £2060; sundries, £312. Specie was exported to the value of £30,000 to the Island of Mauritius.

Saturday Evening.

Entries were passed at the Custom House to-day for 4985 ozs. for export, of which quantity 4956 ozs. were for the Beverley, for Calcutta.

The weekly escort from Ballarat and Mount Alexander, which arrived yesterday at the Treasury, brought down the following quantities of gold and cash:—Gold dust, 42,744 ozs.; cash, £37,010 5s.

The only reference to the steam mail service which we have at present found is the following, contained in the *Liverpool Courier* of March 19.

Steam Communication with Australasia.—Yesterday was the day for receiving tenders for a steam mail communication between this country and Australia. The parties tendering, we understand, were the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the General Screw Company, the West India Company, Messrs. Walton and Son, of London, who took the previous contract at £36,000, to run 27,000 miles six times per annum, with several other parties from the neighbourhood of London. From this town there were Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Company, and Mr. Mackay, of the Black Ball line. It is to be hoped that the Government, in awarding this important contract, will look to nothing but the competence of the parties to fulfill their engagements. The question must not be, who will offer to do the work most cheaply, but how the great ends of speed, punctuality, and safety are most effectually to be secured.

The annexed report of the tallow market is from the Circular of Messrs. Goad, Rigg, and Co., dated London, 22nd March:—

For some days after our respects of the 5th instant, the tallow market continued steady for consumption, and a fair amount of business was transacted, whilst in the speculative markets symptoms of weakness were observable, and the price of contract fell gradually declined from 57s 6d to 53s 6d; and on receipt of intelligence yesterday of the failure of a firm in Liverpool, largely engaged in tallow speculations, a panic ensued, when prices declined during the day 6s per cwt.; the present quotations for Russian on the spot is now 47s 6d, both for cons

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned overtime Goods, not having been cleared from the Warehouses within the time prescribed by law, are will be declared forfeited, agreeably to the provisions of the 6th sec. of the Act of the Governor and Council, No. 43, unless removed within 14 days from this date.

J. GIBBES, collector.

Custom House, June 24.

EXCHANGE.

16 June, 1846: Ex Souvenir, S over 6, 1 pipe wine
25 May, 1847: Ex Prince of Wales, D over 29, 7 casks spirits wine
19 September, 1847: Ex Calypso, S over 41, 1 cask rum
11 July, 1848: Ex Deborah, T over 55, 2 casks brandy
20 September, 1848: Ex Spec, Y over 59, 5 casks geneva
31 May, 1849: Ex Antares, E over 73, 1 cask rum
29 January, 1850: Ex Roman Emperor, A over 97, 1 cask brandy
10 February, 1850: Ex Victoria, N over 113, 16 casks spirits wine
28 August, 1850: Ex Ganges, I over 124, 15 cases geneva
2 September, 1851: Ex Royal Saxon, H over 147, 10 hogsheads rum
29 November, 1851: Ex Duke of Northumberland, E over 155, 1 hogshead rum
13 April, 1852: Ex Surinam, D over 172, 1 case geneva
7 July, 1852: Ex Scotia, Q over 178, 2 puncheons rum
7 November, 1852: Ex Vesta, E over 195, 50 cases geneva
7 December, 1852: Ex Spray, M over 195, 3 casks rum
21 December, 1852: Ex Vesta, Q over 195, 3 cases gin
28 December, 1852: Ex Marmion, M over 197, 21 cases geneva.

POLLARD'S.

30 July, 1850: Ex Raymond, D over 97, 1 case brandy
26 August, 1850: Ex Balmoral, V over 117, 1 cask brandy
28 July, 1852: Ex Waterlily, P over 180, 4 packages tobacco
29 November, 1852: Ex Spec, K over 194, 12 casks rum.

CAMPBELL'S.

18 February, 1851: Ex Prince of Wales, F over 132, 1 case brandy.

ANDERSON'S.

18 January, 1851: Ex Mary Catharina, R over 128, 1 hogshead geneva
18 January, 1851: Ex Alpha, Y over 129, 3 cases geneva
20 June, 1851: Ex Gambia, O over 140, 2 cases cordials
19 January, 1852: Ex Columbine, O over 160, 2 casks cherry cordials.

J. GIBBES, collector.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, LICENSED AUCTIONEERS and AGENTS, Auction Mart and Stores 262, George-street. Land Offices, first floor, 262, George-street. Produce and General Stores, Wynyard-lane (late S. and A. Meyer) and 46, York-street.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

ESTATES, LAND, HOUSES, and SHARES,

We beg to apprise the public that we are prepared to effect sales of the above, as hitherto, and that for the more convenient exhibition of plans and particulars, in addition to our present Sale Room, we have opened over it a NEW PLAN ROOM and LAND OFFICE, which will be used chiefly for that purpose, and where, besides plans of properties on sale, those of valuable estates sold by the late Mr. Lyons, auctioneer, can be referred to. We are also at liberty to make sales on the ground in any part of the colony, and in all cases of magnitude and high value at a lower rate of commission than is now charged.

Mr. PURKIS will continue to pay very particular attention to this branch of the business, with the details of which he is thoroughly acquainted, and has been more or less occupied in Sydney since 1834.

MERCHANDIZE, SHIPS, CARGOES, WOOL, TALLOW, PRODUCE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, STATIONS, &c.

We are prepared to make sales of the above to any extent, and in cases of magnitude and high value at a lower rate of commission than is now current, and will continue to carry out our system of prompt settlements for all sales concluded, which we have so successfully pursued since our commencement of business in 1851.

Our joint ability and experience in the above matters, extending over many years, are at the service of the public. We have to return thanks to our numerous friends for past liberal patronage, and, hoping for a continuance of the same, and an extension of public favour, subscribe ourselves truly,

Its obedient servants,
PURKIS and LAMBERT.

George-street, 5th March, 1856.

WOLLONGONG.—JOHNSON'S (late Black Swan) Family Hotel.—Visitors to Wollongong patronizing the above hotel, are assured of finding good and clean beds, first-class wines, spirits, and beers, attention, civility, and comfort with moderate charges. Private apartments fronting the sea, opening on to the lawn, for families or new married couples. E. JOHNSON, late of Barrack-street, Sydney, proprietor. N.B.—Good stabling, gigs, and saddle horses.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—Bedsteads in wood and iron, bedding, wardrobes, sideboards, cheffoniers, chests of drawers, hair-seated sofas and couches, dining and loo tables, leather-covered chairs, looking glasses, &c., &c. WILLIAM DEAN and COMPANY, cabinetmakers and upholsterers, City Theatre, Market-street. Packing done with the utmost care. Furniture packed or removed.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call attention to his splendid stock of hats, just arrived ex Walter Hood, consisting of gentlemen's best Paris, felt, and merino hats, of the most fashionable style; also ladies' riding hats, caps, gloves, gold and silver lace, &c. Up-country storekeepers supplied, and every description of hat and cap made to order on the shortest notice. 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street. Business closed at half-past seven, Saturdays excepted.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, &c.—ABRAHAM ABRAHAM, Chemist, 289, George-street, near the Royal Hotel, respectfully informs the "Medical Profession and the Public generally," that in addition to his extensive stock, he has now received, ex Rodney, fifty-four packages of choice drugs and chemicals of the purest quality, viz.—

DRUGS.—Acids, formic, pyro-gallic, glacial acetic, gallic, &c.; opium, santonine, nitrate silver crystal, &c., bromine, collodium, chloroform, iodine, iodide, plumbi, biniodide, iodide ferri, sacch. c. ferri, with 178 distinct varieties, too numerous for an advertisement.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.—Œsophagus tubes, stomach pumps, enemas, India rubber bandages, &c., gutta percha sheets, inhalers, silver catheters, &c., medical spoons, trusses, &c.

LOZENGES.—Santonine, morphia, ipecac., quinine, musk, ipecac., otto rose, tolu, horehound, paregoric, &c., in very great variety.

Dentists' gold and silver, platinum foil, Brand's enamel, Howard's succedaneum, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Steadman's powders, Holloway's pills and ointment, Parr's pills, chamomile pills, Morrison's pills, &c., with thirty-three other well known sorts.

Colza oil, naptha, rectified wood and coal.

FARINACEOUS FOOD.—Astra Mankaz, Robinson's groats, Hard's food, two sizes, Nelson's gelatine, Hockin's barley.

PERFUMERY.—Rimmel's, in variety, superior soaps, &c.

BRUSHES.—Tooth, hair, nail, &c.
Turkey sponges.

Personal attention, with competent assistants, is assured, and every article will be sold as imported, on moderate terms.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. — This world-renowned medicine, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the globe, in the cure of cough, asthma, hoarseness, incipient consumption, and other affections of the chest and pulmonary organs, is strongly recommended to all suffering from any of the above disorders, as one trial will be sufficient to prove their undoubted efficacy, being frequently used under the recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty. Prepared and sold in boxes and tins, of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold retail by all druggists and patent medicine vendors in the world. N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each box, without which none are genuine. Agents—Sydney, FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt-street North.

Recent Testimonial from a native Medical Man in Bombay.

Agiari Lane, Native Town, Bombay,
October 2nd, 1855.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent Cough Lozenges do in pulmonary diseases. I am a medical practitioner in Bombay, and am satisfied with their good effects, and would feel obliged by your sending me the wholesale price for a quantity.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
COWASJI RUTTONJI KHARADI.

T. KEATING, Esq.

BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN.—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Henry Halliday, Esq., of King-street, Sydney, was severely afflicted with blotches all over the body—the arms, hands, and face were likewise disfigured with these unsightly eruptions. The medical men candidly told him it was the small pox, and prescribed accordingly; however, he was not benefited. The fact is, the blood was impure, and hence a cure was out of the question. He resolved, as nothing he had tried had improved him, to commence using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he did, well rubbing the ointment on the parts affected; these remedies combined, very quickly caused an improved appearance, and by continuing with them for five weeks, the blotches entirely disappeared, leaving him in the enjoyment of the most robust health. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

SPRING VANS for REMOVAL.—Cash charge for pianofortes, furniture, &c., 5s. per hour, or by contract. H. H. HURFORD, pianoforte maker, tuner, valuer, &c., 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

NOTICE. NOTICE.—H. KYEZOR watch, clock, and chronometer maker to Her Majesty's Honorable Board of Ordnance, 145, George-street, Sydney, between Hunter and Bridge streets, and 46, Edgeware Road, London, begs to inform the public of Sydney that he has made a reduction of one-half in the price usually charged by the trade for the repairs of every description of English and foreign watches and clocks, musical boxes, jewellery, &c., &c., &c.

Watch cleaning	... ...	3s. 0d.
Watch dials	... ...	3s. 0d.
Gold hands, per pair, from		2s. 0d.
Mainsprings	... ...	3s. 0d.

and every other article in the trade as cheap in proportion.

Every watch and clock brought to repair will be taken to pieces in the presence of the party who brings it, and the faults pointed out to prevent the overcharges too usually made.

Chronometers, duplex, horizontal, lever, and repeating watches and clocks, accurately adjusted, and regulated to the correct time.

KYEZOR'S £3 5s. silver horizontal watches are warranted to go within one minute weekly. They are jewelled in 4 holes, having maintaining power to keep going while winding up, in elegant double bottomed cases. The same movements in gold cases £7 each.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS.—MARSHALL and BUIST wish to remind the musical public of New South Wales that they have an extensive variety of pianos and other musical instruments, which they warrant of the first quality; and they are able to suit purchasers at all prices. 200, George-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

ABSENT FRIENDS.—Persons desirous of sending portraits to their friends at home are reminded of the favourable opportunities of forwarding them which occur during the present month.—Collodiotype and Daguerreotype Portraits taken in any state of the weather, and beautifully coloured to resemble miniatures on ivory. Sydney Gallery of Photographic Art, 231, George-street, next door but one to the Post Office. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

CRAYON COLLODIOTYPE PORTRAITS.—The public are invited to view these exquisitely beautiful and entirely novel specimens of Photographic portraiture. They can be taken on an unusually large scale, and possess the delicacy and vividness of the most highly-finished crayon or water colour portraits, and being free from glare, can be seen in any light. Sydney Gallery of Photographic Art, next door but one to the Post Office. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

SYDNEY GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART next door but one to the Post Office.—Coloured Daguerreotype and Collodiotype portraits taken daily in a spacious skylight room. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

BOOTS and SHOES, now landing from Napoleon III., Homan's manufacture.—To be had wholesale, enamelled thigh and napoleon boots, patent calf and morocco wellingtons and half-wellingtons, best calf clump wellingtons and half-wellingtons, best memel wellingtons (light), best calf wellingtons and half-wellingtons (stout and light), youths' patent and morocco wellingtons, youths' and boys' calf wellingtons and half-wellingtons, gents' elastic side boots in cloth, patent memel, and calf (stout and light); gents' shoes, elastic, lace, and button, plain and patent; men's calf and kip cossacks; youths' and boys' cossacks; elastic side boots, in cloth, memel, and patent; slippers of all kinds. Ladies' boots, in cloth, kid, and cashmere, of every kind; elastic and lace shoes; patent calf, seal, kid, bronze, and black; children's work of every kind. Colonial work always on hand. By the dozen or original packages. At TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East.

GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO. have just opened, ex Rodney, a further supply of new coloured straw and Chenille Bonnets, medium prices, on SALE, at their store, 216, George-street.

FURNITURE.—A large assortment for SALE, at HUNT'S Furniture Show Rooms, Jamison-street; both British and Colonial.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.—Just arrived per Rodney, a small assortment of crotchet cotton, in the pound and on reels; also, crochet and Berlin patterns and wools—now on SALE at W. READING'S Berlin House, 254, George-street.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CHILDREN. — Dolls! Dolls!! Dolls!!!—A splendid collection of wax dolls, with wax arms and legs, and real hair. The most beautiful imitation of nature ever introduced into the colony. At W. READING'S, 254, George-street, Berlin House.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—Ladies who wish to study elegance, comfort, and economy in the purchase of a bonnet, are requested to inspect the stock of the undersigned, where they will find some choice articles in fancy straw and Chenille, silk, and velvet. Also, some very pretty juvenile bonnets. W. READING, Berlin House, 254, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

RUSSIA! RUSSIA! RUSSIA!!! Sable Furs, at half-price. Beverley House, 120, Pitt-street.

RUSSIA! RUSSIA!! RUSSIA!!! Sable Furs at half-price. Beverley House, 120, Pitt-street.

AT Beverley House, 120, Pitt-street, Ladies' and Babies' Underclothing, at half-price. Late Tuting and Co.

AT Beverley House, 120, Pitt-street, splendid Velvet and Silk Mantles, at half-price. Late Tuting and Co.

COUNTRY Friends call and see the Bargains. GEO. ETHERIDGE, Warwick House, Haymarket.

12-4 BLANKETS, 8s. 9d.; French twills, 5½d.; flannels, 7½d.; children's dresses, 1s. 6d.; bonnets, 6d.; wool plaids, 7½d.

TWENTY-ONE (21) day's sale Drapery good—(21)—GEORGE ETHERIDGE, Warwick House, Haymarket.

PREVIOUS to the alterations the Stock must be sold Warwick House, Haymarket.

THE STOCK, soiled and damaged, during the alteration, is now being sold at a sacrifice, in order to clear it out in a few days. R. C. ARDERN, South Head Road.

PEACOCK and BUCHAN'S Patent Composition Paints, for keeping clean the bottoms of iron and wood ships, yachts, boats, &c., and preventing the oxidation of copper sheathing, and the attacks of marine insects; also for a variety of purposes, such as railway sleepers, piles, telegraph posts, steam-engines, boilers, and smoke pipes, paddle wheels, sugar moulds, tanks, and all ironwork of steam and other ships where red lead has hitherto been used; also for the hulls and top sides of vessels, being mixed and sold in convenient-sized packages, ready for immediate use. Patronised by H. M. Navy and all the principal steam companies in Great Britain. Now landing ex Rodney, and on SALE at the stores of the undersigned, a shipment of the above paints. D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

MALTING BARLEY.—The undersigned is a purchaser of colonial grown malting Barley, at highest market rates. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, 23rd June, 1856.

LUCERNE SEEDS, Red and White Clover, Trefoil, Rye Grass (Italian), and Horse Beans. Seed Oats, &c., &c. The above seeds have just arrived fresh, and are of last season's growth. The lucerne seed is in packages of 2 cwt. each. A reduction in price will be made to any one taking an original package. On SALE at the Stores of FERRIS and ATKINS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre. May, 1856.

LIME.—BLAXLAND'S superior Kiln-burnt Lime may be had at the Kiln, Newington; at the Salt Stores, Clarence-street, Sydney; or Mr. John Good, Cornstalk Inn, Parramatta; also, delivered on any wharf on the river or in the Harbour of Sydney, at 1s. 9d. per bushel. Newington, June 16th, 1856.

CUT FIREWOOD and CHARCOAL for stoves, delivered in any part of the city or suburbs. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

COALS.—The best A. A. Company's screened lumps every bag weighed, at ELLIOTT and CO.'S, Woolloomooloo.

COALS.—The best screened Coals, for household purposes, on SALE at Russell's Wharf, No. 4, Sussex-street. P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

COALS, COALS, COALS, best Newcastle coals. Address J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-st.

COALS, COALS.—The best Newcastle Coals, at W. SPEERS' Coal Depôt, Bethel Wharf.

COALS, the best Newcastle, screened, on SALE, by SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Muntz's patent metal, 18 to 24 ozs.
Lead piping, ½ and ¾ inch
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs
Holloware
Gutta-percha tubing
Bagatelle boards
Patent stone filters, 1 to 4 gallons
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Tent duck, 27-inch
Canvas tents
Manila cigars, Nos. 2 and 3
Negrohead tobacco, Barrett's and Shellard's
Black pepper
Cloves
Bottled fruits
Pickles, Whybrow's, pints and quarts
Vinegar, ditto, quarts
Starch, Orlando Jones' patent
Essence lemon
Sherry wines, Burdon's and Cousin's brands
Champagne, various brands
Lowndes's old tom, genuine
Case brandy pale cognac.
Bottled ale and porter, Marzetti's

INVOICES of moleskin trousers, blue pilot jackets and trousers, beaver top coats, capes, &c.; doeskin clothing, blankets, black Paris hats, naval and military cloth caps, manila hats, bandanas, shawls, coloured coburgs, delaine dresses, silk robes, door mats, glassware, glass lustres, plated ware, &c., &c.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., counting-house, 213, George-street

FLOUR (Chilian, ex Mercedes) for SALE, in quantities of one ton and upwards, at the Circular Quay, or at 256, George-street. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH. Sydney, 19th May, 1856.

AMERICAN PLOUGHS, ploughs
Wood and cane seat chairs, 1 dozen cases
Corn thrashers
Rocking chairs
Nest tubs
Buckets
Brooms
Portable mangles
Washing machines
Every variety of American notions.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street

TO IRONMONGERS and Country Storekeepers.—
Galvanised iron
Horseshoe iron
Round, square, and flat iron
Horseshoes
Galvanised buckets
Wheat sieves
Wrought and patent nails
Corn cracking machines
Patent chaff-cutting machines
Foster's spades and shovels
Camp ovens and iron pots
Paints and oil
And a general assortment of ironmongery

C. F. EDWARDS (late Nott and Edwards), 437, George-street South.

FOR SALE
Invoices of Dundee goods
Three-bushel bags
10-lb. woolpacks
Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Tarpaulin.

KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Bass' No. 3 ale
Whitbread's bottled stout
Congou tea, ex Felix
Hyson skin tea, ditto
No. 2a Manila cigars

THACKER and CO.

SLATES on SALE, lead, cement, &c., very cheap R. WYNNE'S Slate Yard, New Pitt street.

FOR SALE, a young Newfoundland Dog. Apply at No. 178, Clarence-street.

OAKUM, Oakum.—To be had at MOSES', 320, George-street, at 6d. per lb., made from European rope.

OLD TYPE.—For SALE, about 10 cwt. of old Type. Apply at the HERALD Office.

AMERICAN COOKING-STOVES.—Just received, a fresh assortment, best descriptions, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, at reduced prices. Country orders and trade supplied. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie and Queen's place.

PLATE GLASS, polished and silvered (guaranteed sound), on SALE at the stores of the undersigned. NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, and CO. Sydney, June 6th, 1856.

MARZETTI'S BOTTLED ALE and PORTER, now landing, ex Napoleon III. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

APPLES, ex Tasmania, just received, and for SALE J. C., and G. GIBBS, 177, George-street.

HEADS of FAMILIES will find some real bargains in the stock soiled and damaged, during the alteration, which is now on SALE. R. C. ARDERN, South Head Road.

GALVANIZED IRON Guttering and Ridge Capping, all sizes and patterns, manufactured.—J. PARTRIDGE, Bathurst-street.

OMNIBUS FOR SALE.—A well-made roomy, light London omnibus, ventilated roof, just imported. S. L. BENSUSON and CO., 7, Jamison street.

FOR SALE.—To Bus proprietors and others.—A light second-hand bus that two horses can work. Apply to HALLY and CLYDE

FITZGERALD'S HORSES.—Preliminary Notice.—The annual sale of upwards of a hundred head of these useful horses will be announced in a few days' time, affording every particular. June 19th, 1856.

LAND IN DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—An Allotment, having 35 feet frontage to Dowling-street, 84 feet frontage to Woolloomooloo-lane, and 35 feet frontage to a lane at the back, for Sale by Private Contract. Apply to PURKIS and LAMBERT, 252, George-street.

SUPERIOR FARMS of from 50 to 60 ACRES each.—These excellent Farms are about equidistant from Campbelltown, Liverpool, and Camden, and within a short walk of proposed Railway Station. They have a fine soil, good supply of water, and extensive frontage to the Cowpastures Road. Price moderate, and terms easy. These Farms being rapidly appropriated, and half of them already sold, an early application is recommended. Apply to Mr. F. H. GRUNDY, 30, Hunter-street, where a plan of the property may be seen

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DWELLING-HOUSE and Land at Liverpool for Sale, situate at the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth streets, on which is erected the large house known as the Railway Store. The frontage to Macquarie-street is 100 feet, and to Elizabeth-street 112 feet. Also, the allotment of Land adjoining the above immediately opposite the Church, with a frontage of 100 feet to Macquarie-street, and a depth of 112 feet. One-half the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years at eight per cent. Title guaranteed. Apply to W. MOFFITT, 80, Pitt-street, Sydney. N.B. Immediate possession will be given.

KIAMA.—FOR POSITIVE SALE.—That first-rate Freehold Property known as the Kiama Hotel, now in full trade. The above is the most substantial and commodious Inn in the district, and for situation could not be excelled, commanding as it does a splendid view of the ocean and the surrounding country. The whole of the premises are new, and have been built regardless of cost.

The house has a front and back verandah, large entrance hall, and contains 13 apartments. The bar and tap are so situated as not to interfere with the hotel.

A detached kitchen and servants' room, six-stall stable, &c.; and the whole well fenced in. There are two steamers plying regularly between Sydney and Kiama.

The proprietor invites an inspection of the property, when he will be happy to give every information to intending purchasers.

JOHN CARRUTHERS, Auctioneer, Kiama.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important Clearance Sale of Drapery, Boots, and Shoes. As usual, for Peremptory Sale, Fifty Packages of Choice Goods.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the importers to clear off, without reserve, prior to his removal, at his present Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

50 packages, more or less, comprising,

Wool plaids	Scotch twill ditto
Ditto shaw's	L. W. shirts
Cashmere ditto	Ditto pants
Printed ditto	Polkas
Black and coloured [illegible]	Scarlet caps
Ditto French twills	Blue and scarlet guernseys
Alpaca robes	Striped ditto
Mourning ditto	Ladies' wool sleeves and cuffs
Printed delaines	Children's victorines
Australian crape	Women's white cotton hose
9-8 prints	Brown ditto
Pointed muffers	Ditto half-hose
Plain ditto	Needles
Gala scarfs	Men's and youths' elastic braces
Merino vests	Cord and moleskin trousers
Shawl vestings	Fancy straw bonnets
Velvet ditto	Artificial flowers
White damask tablecloths	Silk fringes and trimmings
W. B. ditto	Felt hats
Ditto napkins	Tweed caps
Ditto bordered huckabacks	Navy ditto
Bleached ditto	Blankets
White shirts, washed and boxed	Cotton ticks, &c., &c.
Regatta shirts	

Also, 10 trunks of Homan and Company's boots and shoes.

Terms at sale.

Racehorse "Whisker."

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

That extremely handsome bay gelding "Whisker," by imported horse Whisker, out of Matilda, by Kelly's Whisker, out of a mare by old Emigrant.

Whisker is not seven years old, and in his very prime. He is the winner of a great number of races, amongst which is a Maiden Plate and a Welter Stakes at Goulburn. He is beyond doubt very fast, and would, no doubt, in good hands become a great winner. He is also a very splendid hack, and unquestionably the fastest trotter in this colony.

Draught Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock,

Seven large powerful draught horses, young, sound, and in good condition. They are the property of Martin Gibbins, the well-known contractor for the earthwork of the Liverpool railway, in the formation of which these horses have been employed for some months, and are consequently accustomed to all sorts of work, and more particularly to pulling in heavy grounds. The railway being nearly completed, Mr. Gibbins is forced to reduce the number of his horses, not having sufficient work for the whole of his number.

A Complete Turn-out.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A brown horse, dogcart, and harness. The horse stands 16 hands high, only 5 years old, and will be subject to one hour's trial in a gig or carriage, or trial with a ton weight up Brickfield-hill before settlement of sale. A new Albert dogcart and a first-rate set of silver-mounted harness, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Terms, cash.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Twenty head of stock, comprising cart, gig, and carriage horses, just arrived from New England. They are all young, and in very good condition, and their selection has been carefully made, to ensure a good market

Heavy draught horses, with Druitt-street trial
Light ditto, with Brickfield-hill trial
First-class gig and carriage horses
Superior saddle horses
Stock horses, with saddles and bridles complete
Horse, gig, and harness
Horse, dray, and harness
A new sociable, suitable for a small family
A very strong English-built second-hand gig
5 new Whitechapel chaise carts, on patent axles
2 new box drays
3 town drays
1 stone truck
Second-hand carts, drays, &c., &c.
Horses of every description
Saddles, bridles, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

To Publicans and Parties Furnishing.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, by order of Mr. M'Clennan, of the Barley Mow, Park and Pitt streets, on MONDAY, 30th June, 1856, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his household furniture and bar fixtures, consisting of

Elegant bar fixtures, beer engine, spirit fountain, and cases
Pewter measures and glasses
Counter filter and benches
Horsehair sofas and horsehair chairs
Cane-bottom and wooden ditto
Loo, dressing, and dining tables
Washstands, iron and cedar bedsteads
Mattresses and palliasses
Cheffoniers, sideboard, and cupboards
Crockery, plate glass
Pier glasses, toilet ditto
Pictures, maps, &c. Also,
Large superior Russell's stove, kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

Superior imported Household Furniture, Pianofortes, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, June 26th, at 11 o'clock,

A selection of superior imported household furniture, consisting of—

Rosewood and mahogany drawing-room suites, covered in rich silk damasks
Mahogany dining-room suites, covered in leather
Sofas and chairs, covered in hair cloth
Handsome rosewood cabinet writing tables
Mahogany chests drawers and escritoires
Mahogany loo and sofa tables
Ladies' work tables
Rosewood and mahogany inlaid tables
Mahogany cheffoniers
Cane and willow seated chairs
Cane seated folding chairs
Fine toned grand rosewood square pianoforte
Two ditto rosewood semi-cabinet ditto
Two ditto ditto cottage ditto
Rosewood and mahogany music stools, and
Various other articles.

Terms at sale.

Fruits Preserved in Ice.

☞ This mode of Preserving Fresh Fruit, though perfectly novel in Australia, has been for years most successfully practised by Ice Ships from the States to Tropical and semi-tropical Countries.

The present small experimental parcel consists of Fresh Apples, packed as gathered from the tree, and stowed in the Cargo of Ice, per Oriental, viz.,

40 Half-barrels American Pippins
20 Barrels Ditto ditto

CAMPBELL BROWN will sell by public auction, at his rooms, 232, George-street, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,

The above-named fruit, and calls the particular attention of fruiterers and others, to the novelty of the importation.

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68 Cases General Merchandise
Now landing from the Omar Pacha,
consisting of—

Drapery	Ironmongery	Stationery
Paintings	Cutlery	&c., &c., &c.
Engravings	Plated Ware	

CAMPBELL BROWN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 232, George-street, during the current week—(the day will be duly advertised)

68 packages of valuable assorted merchandise—embracing—
Paintings, in frame
Engravings ditto
Water colour drawings, in frame
Hardware
Cutlery
Platedware
Bagatelle and race tables
Cricket bats, balls, &c.
Stationery
Slate, lead, and other pencils
Writing-desks
Dressing cases
Dessert sets
Slates
Marbles
Brushware
Drapery
Shawls
Rifles, pistols, fowling-pieces
Vestas and wax lights
Brushware

And an immense variety of other articles which will be duly notified.

No reserve.

(Catalogues will be ready for delivery on the day prior to sale).

To Paper-hangers, Decorators, Parties Building, and others.
Marble and Room Paper
Bordering.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th June, at 11 o'clock,

3 cases marble paper
3 ditto room ditto, assorted
1 ditto bordering.

Terms at sale.

To China, Glassware, Toy, and Fancy Dealers.
Eight Casks Ornamental China Figures
Two Cases Dolls
Two Cases Walking Sticks, Canes, &c.
One Case Telescopes, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 26th June, at 11 o'clock.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th June, at 11 o'clock,

TS&Co. in diamond.

§ 424-431—Eight casks ornamental china figures, assorted, in great variety
377-378—Two cases composition and dressed dolls, assorted qualities and sizes
423 424—Two cases fancy walking sticks and canes, splendidly mounted, and with carved heads in ivory, &c.
459—One case telescopes, assorted, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoe Makers.
French Patent Leather.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th June, at 11 o'clock,

5 dozen French patent leather.

Terms at sale.

Accordeons, Concertinas, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 26th June.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th June, at 11 o'clock,

TA in diamond §.

Ten cases, consisting of
Accordeons
Concertinas
Cutlery, pocket and table
Fancy goods
Work boxes
Writing desks
Dressing cases, &c.

Terms at sale.

Perfumery.
Two Cases, assorted, for Sale, THIS DAY.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

GH in diamond §

Two cases assorted perfumery, &c., comprising
Scents, assorted
Cosmetiques
Fancy and brown Windsor soaps
Almond ditto
Hair oils
Pomatums
Hair wash
Hair dye, &c.

Terms, cash.

To Publicans and Others.
Prime Draught Ale.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th June, at 12 o'clock precisely,

36 hogsheads prime draught ale, in splendid condition, from the celebrated Yorkshire brewers, Messrs. Sheppard, Green, and Hadfield.

Terms at Sale.

Hand Organs, with figures
Clocks
Plated Cruets, &c.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 218, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

MH in diamond—

§ 1 case hand organs, with figures, and playing from 4 to 10 tunes
1 case French clocks
1 ditto plated cruet stands, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel and Inankeepers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Wines
Spirits
Ale and Porter, &c.
On FRIDAY, the 27th June, at 12 o'clock.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street,—on FRIDAY, the 27th June, at 12 o'clock,

30 cases, each 3 dozen, port (in bond)
23 ditto ditto ditto fine old port
30 ditto ditto ditto sherry
10 ditto ditto 1 ditto ditto
96 ditto ditto 1 ditto brandy
20 ditto ditto 1 ditto ditto (duty paid)
10 cases old tom
8 cases prime whisky
36 hogsheads Sheppard, Green, and Hadfield's Yorkshire ale, in prime condition
40 casks, each 4 dozen, Trueman's porter
10 cases ditto ditto Barclay's ale
20 ditto ditto ditto Bryant and Davis' ale
20 ditto ditto ditto Allsopp's ale
84 ditto ditto ditto Bowes' ale, &c.

Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

To Boot and Shoe Sellers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 27th June, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

Superior invoice boots and shoes, comprising
Best calf wellingtons
Ditto thigh boots
Ditto Napoleon ditto
Ladies' boots and shoes

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by Sea Water.
Ex Rodney, Alexander Bisset, master, from London.
Ladies' Side Saddles.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 27th June, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned packages, more or less damaged by sea water—

AL

1—1 case containing
10 ladies' side saddles, complete, much damaged
2—1 case containing
10 ladies' side saddles, ditto ditto
5—1 case containing
10 ladies' side saddles, complete, slightly damaged
6—1 case containing
10 ladies' side saddles, ditto ditto
7—1 case containing
10 ladies side saddles, ditto ditto
8—1 case containing
10 ladies' side saddles, much damaged.

Terms, cash.

Now being landed.
Ex Omer Pasha.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Goods.
Jewellery, Watches, Plated Ware, Carpenters' Tools, Saws, Guns, now landing.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, FRIDAY, 27th June, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

30 packages of the undermentioned goods, expressly selected for this market, comprising
Superior single and double barrel guns
Fenders and fire irons
Counter scales and weights
Chisels and gouges
Steel snuffers and gothic japanned trays
Balance handle knives and forks, mahogany cases
Japanned bread trays
Plated braces, 24 steel bits
Stag-handle carving knives and forks
Ditto steels
5-inch turnscrews
6-inch ditto
Gimlets
Albata and plate salt spoons
Silver-mounted table candlesticks
Silver-mounted cruets, 4 to 7 bottles
Silver-mounted liquor stands, cut bottles
Ditto revolving cruets
Ditto ditto egg frames
Superior electro-plated pickle frames
Ditto tea and coffee services
Ditto chased ditto
Ditto toast racks
Double head steel fire-irons
Ditto cut head ditto
Ditto ditto fancy ditto
Patent steelyards
Lancashire table vyces
Patent hammers and pincers
Superior silver engine-turned double bottom lever watches
Ditto capital ditto
Ditto engine-

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Furniture Buyers, Dealers, and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 2, Lloyd's-buildings, top of Church Hill,

All the elegant and substantial household furniture, consisting of—

PARLOUR.

1 dining table
Chairs
Horsehair sofa
Table
Carpets
Hearthrug

DRAWING ROOM.

Horsehair sofa, in green damask
Ditto ditto chairs, ditto ditto
Easy ditto
Loo table
Large sideboard and clock
Elegant chimney glass
Lamps
New Brussels carpet
Hearthrug
Fender and fireirons
1 case knives and forks, &c., &c., &c.

BEDROOMS.

Handsome four-post bedstead
Horsehair mattrasses
Flax ditto
Flock bolster
Wardrobe
Chest of drawers
Toilet glasses
Washstand and service
Dressing-tables
Bedroom chairs
Bath, &c., &c., &c.

SECOND BEDROOM.

Iron bedsteads
Mattrasses
Washstands and service
Chairs
Looking glasses
Carpet
Dressing-tables
Large iron bedstead
Star carpet and rods
Hall lamps
Kitchen utensils, &c., &c., &c.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Furniture.
To Cabinet Makers, Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.
Days of Sale, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Store, No. 3, Queen's-place, on FRIDAY, 27th, and SATURDAY, 28th June, commencing each day at 11 o'clock prompt,

75 cases of furniture, consisting of
Mahogany chests of drawers, 4 drawers
Ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto
Hair-seated couches
Ditto ditto sofas
Washstands, with furniture complete
Rosewood toilet glasses
Mahogany ditto ditto
Rosewood chests drawers, with toilet glasses, beautifully carved
Ditto ditto ladies' writing desks
Mahogany escritoires
Rosewood cane-seated chairs
Mahogany ditto ditto ditto
Ditto small tables
Ditto ditto ditto, with drawers
Rosewood small tables, with drawers
Mahogany hair-seated chairs
Ditto chiffoniers
Looking glasses
Chimney ditto
Pier ditto
Gilt picture frames
Oil paintings
Marble chimneys and imitation corals
Iron bedsteads
Ditto chairs
Ditto rocking easy chairs
Cooking stoves, with furniture
Iron tea kettles
Horsehair mattresses
Wool ditto
Flax and alva marina ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Capitalists, Trustees, and others.

Great and Unreserved Sale of Valuable Real Estate, in the leading thoroughfares of the City, embracing some of the best Stores and Private Residences in the most eligible situations, and commanding the highest rentals.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has been instructed to submit to public competition, at his Mart, No. 12, Bridge-street, on MONDAY, 30th June, at 11 o'clock, (in consequence of the immediate departure of the proprietor for England),

Some of the most centrally situated and best business premises in the city, comprising among others, the following—

FIRST.—That commodious family residence in Jamison-street (within one door of George-street) formerly occupied by Dr. Jones, containing —rooms, fitted up with every convenience, and admirably adapted from its proximity to the leading business portion of the city—to the Exchange, banks, &c., as an unexceptionable residence for a mercantile man. The building is of a first-class character, and has always commanded first-class tenants at a high rental.

SECOND.—Those two stone houses in Kent-street immediately above the Gas Works, and opposite the Lord Rodney Hotel, containing, respectively, 8 and 10 large, convenient, and lofty rooms, admirably suited either for private residences or houses of business, with large frontage to one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the city; and which will in a few years, when the valuable water frontage to Darling Harbour, between the Gas Works and Smith's Wharf is made available for the accommodation of shipping, prove one of the most desirable commercial positions. The views commanded from the back part of these premises are most extensive and delightful, comprehending the whole of the south-west portions of the City, the enchanting suburbs of Pyrmont, Balmain, and portion of St. Leonard's, the Parramatta River, &c. In short, for mere purposes of residence, no houses in the city are more suitable, and no position more salubrious and agreeable.

THIRD.—That capacious, lofty, and well-ventilated store in Queen's-place formerly in the occupation of John Macnamara, Esq., and at present temporarily used as a store and auction mart, for heavy goods, by Mr. Smith, containing three flats capable of storing 2000 tons of goods with perfect safety, having been constructed with peculiar care, and with strength as a paramount object. This computation of its capacity is made exclusive of cellarage extending beneath the whole building.

The Newcastle portion of the public, who up to a recent time suffered so severely from want of storage accommodation, do not require to be reminded of the immense importance of securing a property of this kind, situated within a hundred yards almost of the busiest portion of the Circular Quay, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Custom House, and having received a large augmentation to its value from the completion of New Pitt-street, which now extends to Campbell's Wharf.

FOURTH.—That convenient store in Jamison-lane at present occupied by Mr. Capern, and which, to a person proposing to commence business as a commission agent, or for the sale of colonial produce, would prove invaluable, being surrounded by business premises, and in the midst of the best part of the city.

In directing public attention to this most important sale of city property, Mr. Smith would, in the present difficulty of obtaining eligible investments, earnestly impress upon the minds of capitalists the unfrequency of the sale by public auction of properties of the very valuable character of those now advertised.

There can be no question that the Peace (the proclamation of which may be looked for every hour) will, by inspiring public confidence, considerably increase the value of properties of this kind, while to that small class of buyers who are satisfied with a reasonable return for their capital, the yearly augmenting value of these properties presents the strongest possible encouragement to purchase. It is well known that for the past twelve months few houses in prominent positions in the city have been disposed of, and although the prices obtained for these have been looked upon as remarkably high, large holders have not been induced to sell—thereby evincing their reliance upon the fact that the tendency of this kind of property will be upwards. Mr. Smith confidently appeals to this fact as an inducement to capitalists intending to invest to take advantage of an opportunity like the present, which may not be again presented for a long period.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Auctioneer, No. 12, Bridge-street.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Camperdown.—Unreserved Sale.
To Small Capitalists and others.
Eligible Investment.
Day of Sale, MONDAY, 30th June.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Mart, No. 12, Bridge-street, on MONDAY, 30th June, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

A snug little property at Camperdown, immediately opposite Mr. J. Lucas', within a convenient distance of the city, being

A small weatherboarded cottage, containing two rooms, kitchen, and shed, with an excellent well of water, and erected upon an allotment of land 24 feet x 92 feet, having a frontage to Lambert-street.

The auctioneer would particularly direct the attention of small capitalists and others to the present opportunity of securing a snug homestead in the above thriving locality.

For further particulars apply at the Mart, No. 12, Bridge-street.

Title, first-rate.—Terms, cash.

Elegant Hooded Phaeton.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Stores, No. 3, Queen's-place (immediately after the monster sale of furniture), on FRIDAY, 27th June,

A perfectly new and elegant hooded phaeton, just unpacked, in splendid condition, and now on view at the Stores, No. 3, Queen's-place.

Terms at sale.

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18 Rolls Floorcloth.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, at his Stores, No. 3, Queen's-place, on FRIDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,

18 rolls floorcloth, choice patterns, and various lengths.

Terms at sale.

Most Important Notice.
To Cabinetmakers, Storekeepers, Speculators, Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.
Two Days' Sale.
FRIDAY, 27th, and SATURDAY, 28th June.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, No. 3, Queen's-place, on FRIDAY, 27th, and SATURDAY, 28th June, commencing each day at 11 o'clock,

An extensive and varied assortment of superb and substantial furniture.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Very Valuable Allotment of Land at Concord.
Day of Sale, MONDAY, 30th June.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Mart, No. 12, Bridge-street, on MONDAY, June 30th, at 11 o'clock,

A very valuable allotment of land, situate at Concord, and within five minutes walk of the Railway Station, further particulars, and a description of which, will appear in a future advertisement.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street — Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest

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Horse, Gig, and Harness.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Hanslow (in consequence of his being about to leave the colony) to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12 o'clock,

A roan mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, perfectly broken to saddle, single and double harness, and a very fast trotter. A ton trial will be given if required. Also,

A nearly new gig and set of silver-mounted harness.

Horse, Gig, and Harness.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,

A grey Arab gelding, perfectly quiet in any kind of harness; an excellent town hack, and will stand any where without hanging up. Also

A first-rate gig, very light, and a set of harness.

To Breeders and others.
Imported Thoroughbred Durham Bulls and Cows.
Just arrived, ex Omar Pasha.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from the importer, Robert George Massie, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, July 11th, at 12 o'clock,

QUEEN,

A white Durham cow, calved April 18th, 1851, got by Snowball out of Gentle.

List of Prizes gained by Queen.

1. At Clevedon, Somersetshire, in 1851, for the best heifer calf.
2. At ditto, 1852, for best yearling heifer.
3. At the Wrington and Barrington Cattle Show, in 1852, for the best yearling heifer.
4. At the Wrington and Barrington Cattle Show, in 1853, for the best two-year old heifer.
5. At the Clevedon, 1854, for the best three-year old heifer
6. At Bristol, 1854, for the best cow of any age.

FLORA,

A red and white Durham cow, calved March 18th, 1849; dam by Cato, 3301; got by Thrapston, 8709.

PRINCE,

A roan Durham bull, calved January 24th, 1856, got by Bolingbroke out of Queen.

ASHTON,

A red and white Durham bull, calved February 26th, 1856, got by Franklin out of Venus.

CHAMPION,

A roan Durham bull, calved March 22nd, 1853, got by Fairfax out of Gentle.

List of prizes gained by Champion:—

1. At Clevedon, March, 1853, for the best bull calf.
2. At Wrington and Barrington, for the best yearling, with sweepstakes.
2. 1854, for the best yearling bull.
4. 1855, for the best bull, of any age.

MOSES,

A roan Durham bull, calved February 18th, 1855, got by Ashtonian out of Primrose.

Moses gained the following prizes:—

1. At Wrington and Barrington, 1855, the prize for the best yearling bull.
2. At Clevedon, 1855, for the best yearling bull.

The above were selected by one of the very best judges, to meet the present demand for first-class stock, totally regardless of cost or attendant expenses.

N.B.—Catalogues, containing the pedigrees at full length, can be had at the office of the auctioneers.

Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street Sydney.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON hold Auction Sales regularly every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Commission reduced to 4 per cent. The trade dealt with most liberally. No auction fee.

THURSDAY'S Regular Sale.
Australian Horse Bazaar,
Pitt-street, Sydney.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

First-class gig and carriage horses
Hacks
Spring carts, carriages, &c.
Harness, saddlery.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY, Thursday, Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

At 11 o'clock prompt.

Brandy, rum, gin, wine, Taylor's stout, port, in wood, bottled beer, &c., &c., &c.

At quarter-past 12 o'clock.

Europe rope, pitch, tar, oil, &c.

At half-past 12 o'clock.

Several city and country properties, for positive and unreserved sale in Riley-street,
Stanley-street,
William-street,
North Shore.

It is particularly requested that intending purchasers will be prompt in attendance, in conformity with the above appointed time.

W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, &c.

N.B.—This Day, Thursday, 26th June.

THURSDAY, 26th June.

Martell's Brandy, West India Rum, Cask Gin, Gin in wood, Port Wine in wood and bottle, Taylor's Stout Barclay and Co.'s Stout, Byass's Ale and Porter, Cask Brandy, Sherry in wood and bottle.

Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 26th June, at 11 o'clock, prompt,

15 hogsheads Martell's brandy
32 hogsheads West India rum
209 cases gin
10 quarter-casks
10 quarter-casks port wine
9 hogsheads ditto ditto
102 cases superior port
50 hogsheads Taylor's stout
27 hogsheads Barclay and Co.'s ditto
153 casks Byass's ale and porter
100 cases Clouzeaus' pale brandy
119 cases brandy
17 hogsheads pale sherry
15 quarter-casks ditto ditto
35 octaves ditto ditto
73 cases champagne
52 cases claret
45 cases sauterne
137 cases old tom
10 quarter-casks Scotch whisky
43 cases ditto ditto, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

North Shore.

CLYDESDALE COTTAGE, Neutral Bay, within ten minutes' walk from either Nelson's Point, or Billy Blue's Ferry.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the New Australian Auction Mart, O'Connell and Pitt streets, at half-past 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th June,

A new stone-built cottage, at Neutral Bay, North Shore, on a corner allotment, with frontages to Felton-street and Bray-street, containing four good rooms; fine well of water, with about half an acre of garden land. Commands extensive and beautiful views of the bay and harbour, and the surrounding neighbourhood. At present occupied by Mr. J. Cochren, who will furnish all necessary information; also through Messrs. JACKSON and CO., Pitt-street North; or at the office of the auctioneers.

Title good.—Plan at Auction Mart. For positive sale and on liberal terms.

Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

Two very neat and substantial stone and brick-built three-story Dwelling-houses, situate in that very desirable locality near the corner of William-street, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the New Australian Auction Mart, at half-past 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th June,

All that compact and very conveniently situated little freehold property, with a frontage of 33 feet to Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, whereon are erected two very comfortable houses, nearly equal proportions of stone and brick, with other first-class materials, each containing three rooms, including kitchen on the basement, conveniently planned, with good yard. Both are occupied by respectable tenants, at 22s. 6d. and 25s. per week respectively.

No. 38 has an entrance-hall with a glass door.

These houses are almost in the centre of the justly famed Woolloomooloo, contiguous to the Bay, Museum, Chapel, and Schools, and only ten minutes' walk from the General Post-Office, Sydney.

Information obtainable through Messrs. JACKSON and CO., Pitt-street North; or, at the office of the auctioneers.

Title, unquestionable.—Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

For Peremptory Sale.
WOOLLOOOMOOLOO.

VERY DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY, having frontages to those leading, central, and important thoroughfares, RILEY-STREET and STANLEY-STREET, whereon is erected Two Substantial Brick Dwelling-houses, producing an annual income of about Two Hundred Pounds.

Title—the well-known Riley Estate.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor (who is about to leave the neighbourhood) to sell by auction, at the New Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at half-past 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, 26th June, 1856.

A that very valuable and well situated property, together with the dwelling-houses and appurtenances thereto belonging—having extensive frontages to and being in the very centre of Stanley-street and Riley-street, and consequently occupying a very prominent and desirable position in that most attractive portion of Woolloomooloo.

This property will be sold in one lot, or, if preferable, may be divided into two distinct parcels.

LOT 1, being No. 76, with a frontage to Riley-street of 22 feet, by a depth of 25 feet.

LOT 2, being No. 52, with a frontage to Stanley-street of 22 feet, by a depth of 50 feet.

The descriptions of the DWELLING-HOUSES are as follow:—

That in Stanley-street contains six good rooms, and convenient kitchen, good yard, and well of water, with an entrance from Riley-street.

The other, with frontage to Riley-street, contains four good rooms, neat balcony, convenient yard, with a back entrance from a wide lane.

The well-known and very enviable situation of this excellent property, renders comment unnecessary; exhibiting as it does numerous prospective advantages, whether for private residence or for public business, guaranteeing a sure and satisfactory return, and therefore is most eligible for the investment of capital.

Terms liberal, and no reserve whatever.

Plan on view at the Mart.

Information respecting this property obtainable through Messrs. JACKSON and CO., Pitt-street North, near Circular Wharf; or at the office of the auctioneers.

To Ship Chandlers, &c.
THIS DAY, 26th June.
Australian Auction Mart.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at a quarter-past 12 o'clock,

33 packages best patent Europe cordage, varying in sizes from 2 to 4½ inches, from the well-known house of Wallis and Pollock
25 casks Stockholm tar
25 barrels ditto pitch
15 frames best patent felt, 40 x 32, very superior article
20 large swinging trays
50 tins boiled oil
50 ditto raw ditto, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes—Bostock's.
Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
FRIDAY next, the 27th June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY next, the 27th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Without the least reserve,

92 packages of new and seasonable boots and shoes, from the well-known and appreciated house of Bostock and Co.

The undersigned beg to call the attention of the trade and country buyers to the fact that this shipment of goods are the exact sizes now in demand, viz.—

The ladies' goods, 5, 6, and 7
The gentlemen's ditto, 5 to 9

A few of which are enumerated below:

Gents' clump sole wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto, half ditto
Gent's stout wellingtons
Ditto ditto, half ditto
Ditto ditto, prince georges
Ditto ditto clarence
Ditto ditto wellington lace shoes
Men's high back bluchers, eyelet holes
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto bradded
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto hobnailed
Boys' and youths' wellington boots
Ditto ditto prince george ditto
Ditto ditto clarence ditto
Ditto ditto bluchers, bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, nailed
Ladies' cloth goloshed boots, welts
Ditto ditto patent ditto ditto, welts
Ditto ditto vamped ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto cachmere boots, springs
Ditto ditto elastic sides, ditto
Womens' strong cordovan boots, welts
Maids' and girls' ditto, 6 to 9, and 10 to 13
Ladies' carpet slippers
Ditto, venetian ditto
Men's carpet slippers, &c., &c.
Leather, ht 2 o'clock.
Calfskins
Kip
Sole leather

The trade are particularly requested to be prompt at the time appointed, and are assured that the sale is positively an unreserved one.

Terms at sale.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, &c.

MONDAY, 30th June.
Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell Streets.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY next, the 30th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Yock hams
American ditto
Liverpool salt
North Wilts cheese
Sperm candles
Bottled fruits
Pickles, pints and quarts
Salad oils
Castor oil
Liverpool soap
American adamantine candles
Oysters, in 1 and 2 lb. tins
Lobsters, in 1 and 2 lb. ditto
Hops
Rice
Manila cigars
Tobacco, in boxes, patent, 6-s, 8-s, and 10-s
Nuts and almonds
Colonial soap
Stearine candles
Colonial cheese
Three-bushel bags
Hysonskin tea
Congou ditto, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Unreserved Sale of Mauritius Sugars.
To close accounts to 30th June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., have received instructions from the Colonial Sugar Refining Company to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY next, 30th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Ex Thames.

HF conjoined—
§ 4 25 bags brown Mauritius sugar
5 70 ditto rich ditto ditto
10 30 ditto ditto ditto

Ex Fanny Fisher.

HF conjoined—
§ 7 60 bags fine brown Mauritius sugar
13 18 ditto bright snow drop
10, 12, 15, 17—270 ditto finest light yellow Mauritius sugar

Ex Clarendon.

CSRC in diamond—
§ 1 160 bags brown crystal Mauritius
24 180 ditto ditto ditto

Ex Fanny.

CSRC in diamond—
A 10 bags light brown Mauritius
C 450 ditto rich ditto ditto
G 100 finest yellow ditto
K 35 ditto fine yellow.

Terms at sale.

Pannelled Doors, Window Sashes, Cedar Planks, Shingles, Scantling, &c., &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Under warrant for distraint of rent.

Pannelled doors, sashes, shingles, boards, &c., &c. Also, household furniture and sundries.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

Seasonable Goods, now landing ex Omar Pasha and Napoleon the Third.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.
THIS DAY, 26th, instant.
Commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, and ending at 5, as usual, leaving off for 20 minutes between 1 and 2.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

The following first-class seasonable goods, comprising almost every requisite for the season, consisting of the following—

30, 33, and 36 inch grey domestics
72 and 80 inch ditto ditto
72, 80, and 90 inch Croydon sheeting
72, 80, and 90 inch Wigan ditto
34 and 36 inch shirtings
34 and 36 inch mediums
34 and 36 inch India ditto
Stout India twills
Horrocks' shirtings
7-8 and 5-4 fancy prints
7-8 and 5-4 navy blues
Scotch twills
Drab and millers' moles
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Rolled shirtings
Silesias and casbans
Cotton diapers
Huckabacks, brown and white
Bordered ditto
Fringed ditto
Nursery diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Checked hollands
Brown damask
Tablecloths
White counterpanes
Coloured ditto
Imperial quilts
Fancy chintz ditt
Cotton ticks
Union ditto
Barnsley ditto
Imitation Welsh flannels
Witney blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4
Medium ditto
Super ditto, 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4
Bath blankets
Black and drab moreens
White and slate ditto
Coloured coburgs
7-4 ditto, choice colours
Printed delaines and cachmeres
Circassians
Black and fancy alpacas
Lustres
Camlets
Huddersfield checks
Ditto fancy plaids
Black and fancy does
Bordered ditto
Wool black cloths
Ditto rifles, blues, &c.
Fancy meltons
Blue beavers
Long and square shawls
Ditto fancy tartan ditto
5-4 and 6-4 wool handkerchiefs
Fancy tweeds
Hard tartans
3-4 and 6-4 gales
Cotton handerchiefs
Aberdeen hose and half-hose
Lambswool vests
Ditto pants
Imitation Shetland hosiery
Men's B. G. mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto black ditto
Men's fancy doe trousers
Ditto black ditto
Ditto shooting coats
Ditto cazmian ditto
Ditto paletots
Ditto reefing jackets
Ditto pea coats
Ditto chesterfields
Boys' black cloth coats
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto alpaca ditto
Ditto kersey drawers
Woollen cord trousers
Cotton ditto ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Serge shirts
Ditto ditto, double backs, and P.S.
White shirts
Regatta ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto ditto white, &c.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Carpetmen Upholsterers, Drapers, and others.

Brussels Carpeting
Velvet Pile Rugs
Yarn ditto
Worsted Damasks
Union ditto
Silk ditto.

THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, the following goods:—

Brussels carpeting
Velvet rugs to match
Yarn ditto
Linen stair damask
Worsted damasks
Union ditto
Silk wove ditto
Dacian ditto, choice colours
Table baizes.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 26th June.
To Fancy Ware Dealers and others.
Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Thomas Parkes, Hunter-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Thomas Parkes, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The stock-in-trade, comprising

Work boxes
Dressing cases
Desks
Papier maché ware
Bohemian and French glassware
China ornaments
Flutinas, accordeons, &c.
Leather travelling dressing cases
Ditto ditto desks
Railway companions
Brushware
Ivory and bone parasol furniture
Umbrella sticks
Fancy baskets
Ladies' reticules
Knitting, netting, and crochet needles
Chambers' sewing needles, in fancy boxes
Fancy ivory and bone ware
Purse furniture, beads, &c.
Cigar cases and holders
Snuff boxes
Pocket books
Ivory and bone chessmen and boards
Malacca and fancy canes
Walking sticks
English and foreign toys
Dolls, dressed and undressed
Large counters, with drawers
Ditto show glass cases
Ditto ditto for counters, fitted with plate glass
Gas fittings
One large gilt console table, with marble slab and pier glass to match
Gilt window cornice
Oil paintings
Framed engravings
Antique brackets
Household furniture
Work bench and shelving, &c.

FRIDAY, 27th June.
To Boot and Shoe Makers.
30 Trunks Good Goods.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,

30 trunks as under—

Girls' cloth goloshed boots, 10 to 13
Best long wellingtons
Ditto short ditto
Girls' coloured boots, 6 to 13
Ditto cachmere ditto, 6 to 12
Youths' stout bluchers
Stout short wellingtons
Stout prince georges
Double-sole cloth boots, 6 to 9
Kangaroo short wellingtons
Youths' stout bluchers, 1 to 4
Boys' calf bluchers, 10 to 13.

Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—Now Landing, ex Omar Pasha, to be sold on an early day, in lots to suit purchasers,

20 hogsheads Bass' No. 3 ale, in prime condition.

PURKIS and LAMBERT.

26th June, 1856.

THURSDAY, 26th June.

Superior Household Furniture, on the Premises of Mr. Bliss, at Mr. Grenwell's Cottages, top of Balmain.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Bliss, Balmain, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the household furniture, &c.

Chairs
Sofas
Tables
Cheffoniers
Bed-steads
Glass
Crockeryware, &c.

Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd July.
CHARLESTOWN.
Between Newcastle and Maitland, close to the Hunter River Railway, and near Hexham and Waratah.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Pursuant to instructions with which they have been favoured by the Proprietors.

44 highly valuable allotments in the above thriving township, not half a mile from the railway, which it is intended to open in August next.

The above allotments run between Church-street and the property of Mr. James Price, and are bounded on the north by a Government road 66 feet wide, and on the south by Mr. George Taylor's allotments.

They are a most desirable property to possess, being most centrically situated in a flourishing district, close to the city of Newcastle, which is daily rising in importance, trade, and prosperity—the coal mines alone, even if there were no gold-fields near, being sufficient to attract the notice of the world, and to ensure a permanency of intercourse with all parts of it. An inexhaustible mine of wealth being so near at hand, it is impossible that property in the vicinity can do otherwise than improve in value. They have the further advantages of being only about half a mile from the Railway, about a mile from the River, and about three miles from East Maitland.

LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6,

each contain 34 perches, fronting the Government road. Lots 3 and 4 are corner allotments—they also front Elizabeth-street. Lot 6 is a corner allotment, also fronting Church-street.

LOTS 7, 8, 9, and 10,

each contain 1 rood 12 perches fronting Elizabeth-street. Lots 8 and 10 also front Church-street.

LOTS 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16,

each contain 34 perches fronting James-street. Lots 13 and 14 also front Elizabeth-street, being corner allotments. Lot 16 also fronts Church-street.

LOTS 17, 18, 19, and 20,

each contain 39 perches fronting James-street. Lot 18 and 19 are corner allotments, also fronting Elizabeth-street. Lot 20 is a corner allotment, also fronting Church-street.

LOTS 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26,

each contain 1 rood 12 perches, fronting Elizabeth-street. Lots 22, 24, and 26 also front Church-street.

LOTS 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32,

each contain 34 perches, fronting William-street. Lots 29 and 30 are corner allotments, also fronting Elizabeth-street. Lot 32 is a corner allotment, also fronting Church-street.

LOTS 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38,

each contain 34 perches, fronting William-street. Lots 35 and 36 are corner allotments, also fronting Elizabeth-street. Lot 38 is a corner allotment, also fronting Church-street.

LOTS 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44,

each contain 1 rood 12 perches, fronting Elizabeth-street. Lots 40, 42, and 44 also front Church-street.

A Church and School Reserve has been made in Charlestown, and several of the adjacent allotments have been fenced-in and otherwise improved upon. It is needless to enter more into detail—the value and importance of the property being so well known, and proof of the estimation in which it is held having been shown by the prices given recently for allotments close by.

☞ To the enterprising capitalist a good speculation is here offered.

Terms,—One-half cash, the residue on completion of the conveyance.

A plan of the allotments, and local sketch of Charlestown, on view at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

Title, perfect.

Boots and Shoes.
73 Packages, ex the Omar Pasha, and Napoleon III.
To the Trade, and Boot and Shoe Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,

73 packages of town-made goods—

Gents' enamelled riding boots
Ditto ditto napoleon ditto
Ditto patent calf wellingtons
Ditto best stout calf ditto
Ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto short ditto
Ditto ditto prince georges
Ditto ditto clarence
Ditto ditto stout cloth boots, half goloshed, elastic sides, bradded
Ditto ditto ditto memel ditto
Ditto ditto light ditto ditto, patent calf goloshed, elastic sides
Men's strong mining shoes
Ditto ditto short
Ditto ditto watertights, nailed
Ditto ditto lace-ups, ditto
Youths' ditto ditto
Men's calf cossacks, high backs
Ditto strong kip ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto rough, bradded and nailed
Youths' ditto, 10-4
Women's stout calf boots, elastic sides, bradded
Ditto ditto, to lace
Girls' ditto ditto, 10-2
Ladies' best cloth boots, patent calf goloshed, welts, elastic sides, toppieces heels
Ditto ditto to lace
Ditto ditto patent seal goloshed ditto
Ditto ditto elastic sides
Ditto ditto cashmere ditto, channeled soles
Ditto ditto to lace
Ditto ditto ditto, pumps
Ditto patent calf slippers, sandals, welts
Ditto ditto seal ditto ditto
Ditto ditto bronze kid slippers
Ditto ditto black ditto
Girls' best kid boots, patent calf goloshed, welts, elastic sides, 10-13
Ditto best cachmere ditto ditto
Ditto ditto cloth ditto ditto
Ditto stout cordovan boots, welts, to lace, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto best patent calf shoes and straps, welts, 10-13 and 6-9
Children's best cloth boots, patent calf goloshed, welts, elastic sides, 4-9
Ditto ditto to button, with heels, 5-9
Ditto coloured kid shoes and straps, 1-5
Ditto ditto morocco ditto
Ladies' Brussels carpet slippers
Ditto Berlin ditto
Men's Brussels carpet ditto
Ditto buff ditto.

Terms at sale.

DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

10,000 SHEEP, more or less, with those magnificent Stations known as BUCKINBAH, CURRA CREEK, and GEARY.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 1st July,

The following really first-class sheep:—

2163 yearlings, mixed sexes
1080 ewes, 1½ years
1321 ditto, 2½ ditto, to lamb in August
680 ditto, 3½ ditto, ditto
686 ditto, 4½ ditto, ditto
686 ditto, 5½ ditto, ditto
800 ditto, culled for rations
903 wethers, 1½ years
918 ditto, 2½ ditto
832 ditto, all ages
53 rams

10,121 more or less.

These sheep are warranted sound, and the quality of their wool may be inferred from the high prices the brand IT has always realised. They are mostly all young sheep, and no expense has been spared in their breeding, and infusing new blood into the stock; fresh rams having been introduced about every two years, from the celebrated flocks of Messrs Rouse, Fitzgerald, Walker, Maxwell, Finch, and Cox.

With the above will be sold those well-known favourite stations,

BUCKINBAH
CURRA CREEK
GEARY

in the Wellington district.

The HEAD STATION is situated about equal distance from the post towns of Wellington and Molong—say about 30 miles.

THE IMPROVEMENTS on this station consist of a comfortable dwelling, with store attached, kitchen slaughter-house or meat store, sheds, two large huts for the men, and lumber store, garden, stockyard, small paddock, well of water never known to fail, very convenient drafting yards, large substantial woolshed, and first-rate screw wool-press, with every convenience, hurdles, &c. There are six out sheep stations exclusive of the head station.

GRAZING CAPABILITIES estimated at 18,000 sheep and upwards.

☞ In bringing this splendid property into the market, it is only necessary to mention that these runs, consisting of fine open box country and plains, are considered to be the finest in the district, and the quality of the stock unexceptionable.

The attention of the squatters in this and the neighbouring districts is specially directed to the sale of Buckinbah, as it affords an opportunity of securing a first-rate investment for capital, and a truly valuable sheep property in the best grazing locality in New South Wales.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale,
Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c., &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, June 26th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

32 bales wool
54 casks tallow
461 hides
5217 sheepskins
7 calfskins
4 bags hair
772 horns, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Station for Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th of June next,

The cattle station of BARSTOBRICH.

This excellent squattage is situated on the south branch of the Clarence River, and adjoins Mr. Parrott's station of Tyringham, and Mr. Allan's station known as the Bald Hills.

The improvements consist of overseer's hut, milking yard, and cultivation paddock. The run is very well adapted for a cattle station, and is particularly well grassed and watered. It is 70 miles from Grafton, and about 75 miles from Armidale. The mail passes within five miles of the head station.

Terms at sale

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THE BUGABIGAL, and UAR RUNS, beyond all doubt and comparison the very BEST STATIONS ON THE LACHLAN, and well known as late the property of George Rankin, Esq., of Bathurst, with which will be sold 2500 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, FRIDAY, June 27,

That famous cattle property, THE BUGABIGAL, and

UAR RUNS.

The Bugabigal is situate on the Lachlan River, between the runs of Messrs. Smith, Rosthorn, and Morris, and is well known as late the property of George Rankin, Esq., of Bathurst. It has a FRONTAGE OF ABOUT 9½ MILES TO THE LACHLAN RIVER, and extends back about 10 miles. With regard both to grass and water it is admitted to be THE BEST RUN ON THAT RIVER, and ITS FATTENING QUALITIES HAVE LONG BEEN ESTABLISHED.

THE IMPROV

NORTHUMBERLAND BOROUGHS PETITION.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of this morning, I find what purports to be a report of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications of the Legislative Assembly. Your correspondent, whoever he may be, ought, in fairness to all parties, to have sent you a copy of all the resolutions of the Committee. As he has not done so, I enclose a transcript, and beg that they may be inserted entire.

Yours obediently,
ARTHUR T. HOLROYD, Chairman.
Legislative Assembly, June 25, 1856.

"That Bourne Russell, Esquire, who was returned as elected by the Returning Officer, was not duly elected as a member of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of the Northumberland Boroughs.

"That Elias Carpenter Weekes, Esquire, who was not returned by the Returning Officer, was duly elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of the Northumberland Boroughs.

"That the petition of Mr. William Christie, against the return of Bourne Russell, Esquire (which petition was referred to this Committee), was not frivolous nor vexatious.

"That the opposition of Bourne Russell, Esquire, to the petition of Mr. William Christie, was not frivolous nor vexatious."

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—From your notice in yesterday's publication, in reference to the above, an inference may fairly be drawn that, though no act of the late member, Mr. Russell, by way of bribery or intimidation, tended to produce the result of the inquiry before the Committee of Elections, yet that such means were used on his behalf by agents. In justice to those who acted in the latter capacity, and as explanatory of the reasons why the late member was unseated, we beg to say that, although the petition contained all the usual charges, no evidence was attempted to be given in support of any allegations of corruption, or upon any point which could reflect discredit on the sitting member or any one on his behalf; and the Committee of Elections were unanimously of opinion that the defence to the petition was neither frivolous nor vexatious, and that consequently the costs of the petition should be borne by the parties appearing in support thereof.

We are, Sir, yours obediently,
TEMPLETON AND JONES.

MAURITIUS.

WE have papers to the 12th of May, being seven days later than our previous advices. From the overland summary of the *Commercial Gazette* of that date, we quote as follows:—

The cholera, after carrying off nearly 1500 victims in Port Louis, may now be said to have left the town; in the meantime it still continues its ravages in certain parts of the island. During its prevalence business was almost at a stand still, but now things are beginning to assume their usual course, and there has been more than ordinary activity during the last few days.

The shipment of the last sugar crop is drawing to a close, and its amount can now be pretty accurately estimated as there is very little in the country. To our agreeable surprise, it will exceed that of the previous season; already there are 100,000 tons shipped; there is about 160,000 bags in store and about 10,000 more in the country—say in all 11,000 tons; the total will consequently be about 110,000 tons—the largest crop ever shipped, and exceeding that of last year by 3000 tons. The next crop promises to again exceed that just completed. The weather continues fine, but rains would greatly benefit the plantations, which are generally forward; and if they are so favoured the crop will be commenced early, which means in July.

The statement of our revenue and expenditure for the first three months of the year has been published; the totals are as follows:—

Revenue	£98,758
Expenditure	52,224
	£46,534

So that this difference has been withdrawn from circulation in the short space of three months to the great inconvenience of commerce. The revenue far exceeds that of former years whilst the expenditure is within the amount usually spent. The result shows the great resources of this little colony even in the midst of the distrust occasioned by the epidemic which prevailed, and cannot fail to give to those who are commercially connected with this colony every confidence in our Customs tariff, which will not be altered except to be reduced. Within the last few days transactions have been made with planters for their coming crop, on conditions similar to those of former years.

The *Gazette* also states that a committee of enquiry into the causes of the introduction of cholera into the Mauritius meet on Saturday, the 10th of May, but the Press was excluded. On which it remarks—"We regret this for the public, we also regret it for the Government, and more especially for the acting Colonial Secretary, who gave such pitiful reasons for its exclusion. He fears the Press; an honest and capable public officer ought to defy and brave the Press; if he is attacked by it the injustice of the attack will soon be discovered and the injury attempted recoil on its authors. The Press, he says, is his enemy; he ought to reflect why it is; he ought to know that, speaking for ourselves, on former occasions we have never withheld from him a full share of praise when we have thought it due. If we could not write without allowing personal feelings to intrude into our articles, we should never continue the task we have for so many years pursued. No; we are Mr. Dowland's enemy because he does not like to hear his misconduct and incapacity exposed, and the truth told in the face of day. As for the Government, we regret the consequences, because it is as if it proclaimed that it loves darkness better than light. For the public we regret, because they ought not to be kept in suspense and uncertainty; they have an undoubted right, in our opinion, as soon as the truth is revealed, to be informed of it; and that the evidence elicited may be promptly and correctly placed before them, the wholesome influence of the Press is indispensable. The local Government has already exposed itself to the severest reproach from the Imperial Government, that will have hereafter to decide between the colonists and the Government. It is now exposing itself to further reproof by its decision to carry on the inquiry with closed doors. Let it not suppose that the public allow these affronts to pass unnoticed; they are accumulated and reserved, to be, at some future time not far distant, embodied in a petition to the Queen. It is not yet too late to revise the decision come to, although the *animus* of the Government has been made too evident."

THE UNITED STATES *v.* GREAT BRITAIN.

(From the Times, 22nd March.)

THE "Correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in regard to Recruiting for the British Army within the United States, communicated to the Senate of the United States on the 28th of February, 1856," puts before us *in extenso* the state of the case on this subject. The charge of the United States Government divides itself into two heads—into a charge against the English Government, and into a charge against the *officials* of the English Government in the United States.

As between the English Government, then, and the United States' Government, the case is this:—Early in 1855 the English Government—to use Lord Clarendon's words—"desirous of availing themselves of the offers of volunteers in the United States, adopted the measures necessary for making generally known that her Majesty's Government were ready to do so, and for receiving such persons as should present themselves at an appointed place in one of the British possessions." At the same time "they issued stringent instructions to guard against any violation of the United States law." Here, then, is the act of the English Government in this affair—the only act for which they are responsible, because the only act which they have done. By an act of Congress it is forbidden "to hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign prince." That being the law, then, of the United States, the English Government respected it, and gave strict instructions to its officials for the observance of it. But it was no violation of this law simply "to make generally known" in the United States that the English Government were ready to avail themselves of the services of volunteers. To make known such readiness on the part of the English Government to receive volunteers was not "to retain or to hire" volunteers. It was to communicate intelligence, and no more. If any person in the United States chose to avail himself of such intelligence, and go either to Quebec or Halifax, Liverpool or London, to enlist, he had a perfect right to do so, and no more transgressed a law of the United States than if, upon the sight of a mercantile advertisement in a New York paper, he crossed the channel to offer his services to a Bristol counting-house. Neither the giver of such intelligence, then, nor the user of it, can be charged with a violation of law.

Now, the answer of the United States to this statement is this, they as good as admit that there has been no violation on the part of the English Government of any law of the United States, though they admit this grudgingly, and misrepresent while they admit it. "For very obvious reasons," says Mr. Marcy, "the officers employed by her Majesty's Government would be cautioned to avoid exposing themselves to the penalties prescribed by our laws." This is not a true statement of Lord Clarendon's instructions. The officials of the British Government in the United States were not advised to elude the penalties for violation of the law, but told not to violate the law. However, the admission being made that there has been no violation on the part of the English Government of the United States' law, Mr. Marcy falls back upon another much loftier but much more indefinite ground. "We had a right," he says, "to expect that the Government of Great Britain would regard the policy indicated by those laws, and respect our sovereign rights as an independent and friendly Power." And the the English Government is charged with "having violated international law, and offered an affront to the sovereignty of the United States." "Had there been no acts of Congress on that subject, foreign Governments are forbidden by that law to do anything which would in any manner put to hazard our position of neutrality in respect to belligerents."

Now, there can be no doubt that laws ought to be obeyed, but when we are taken from the ground of law, and told that we were bound to attend to certain other vague and general considerations, the question becomes not so easy. What is meant, in the first place, by Mr. Marcy saying that the English Government was bound to attend to the policy indicated by those laws? What is this policy? Who is to say what it is? Is Mr. Marcy to determine this point, and to be allowed to forbid, generally, anything to be done in the United States which is against his own ideas of a certain general design and intention of the United States' law? If he is, with all respect for the Marcian code, we defy any man living to tell what the law of the United States is. It is not written law—nothing so common and vulgar; it is "lex in nubibus." The more common sense view is, that the law of the United States declares its own policy and design by what it actually prohibits or allows. It is against the rights of a sovereign State to have actual engagements formed with a foreign power within its jurisdiction. But if the United States allows its citizens liberty to choose their line, calling, and occupation in life, there can be no encroachment on a Government standing in so free a relation to its citizens in simply giving the latter information of military service, should they choose to enter it.

Again, what is meant by an "affront to the sovereignty of the United States?" What sovereignty? Does the American Government claim a sovereignty over the ingress and egress of its—Mr. Marcy will not object to the term subjects, and prevent them from entering what military service they please? Certainly not. America boasts of the freedom of her citizens. "The Government of the United States," says Lord Clarendon, "has enacted no such law; it justly boasts of its complete freedom in this respect; 'civitas non carcer est.' All residents therein, whether foreigners or citizens, are perfectly free to leave its territory without the permission of the Government, at their own absolute discretion, and to enter the service of any other State, when once within its frontiers." Then, how is the sovereignty of the United States affected by its citizens being informed of such service, into which they may enter, in such other State?

But Mr. Marcy is afraid that such an act of a foreign power "will put to hazard the United States' position of neutrality in respect to belligerents," and he reminds us that "among the solemn duties imposed upon the President is that of vindicating before the world the good faith of the United States in sustaining neutral relations with other powers." But how is the good faith of the American Government hazarded by such a liberty as this being allowed to a foreign power? It is a liberty which both sides may use. If the English can advertise their military service in the United States, the Russians can do so too.

Mr. Marcy then appears to us to make a very poor claim out of his indefinite, unwritten, majestic law of American sovereignty, American neutrality, and American policy, indicated by American law. Is there any law, we ask, of the United States which the English Government has violated, or rather has not scrupulously respected, in this whole affair? If not, then the charge of Mr. Marcy against the English Government, as distinguished from any charge against its officials, is disproved; and thus by far the largest and most important part of Mr. Marcy's argument is disposed of. He has rested upon a very weak ground for the principal part of his attack, and, that having given way, the rest of his attack is not formidable.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

(From the Times, March 19.)

AFTER a long period of discussion, kept secret with jealous care, the result of the Paris Conferences is about to be given to the world. It is probable that peace will be concluded some day before the 31st, in order to avoid the necessity of renewing the armistice in the Crimea. A sub-committee has been formed to draw up the terms of the treaty, which will be signed as soon as they have completed their work. The sub-committee is composed of Lord Cowley, Baron Bourquency, Count Buol, Count Cavour, Ali Pasha, and Baron Brunow, being one representative for each of the negotiating Powers. When peace shall have been signed it is intended, we believe, that the Conferences shall be dissolved, but that a committee shall be left sitting to carry out the details which there is not now time to arrange. The questions of the Principalities and of the Turkish Christians will probably receive the attention of this body. The Prussian Plenipotentiary, Baron Manteuffel, has, no doubt, by this time arrived in Paris, and will assist at the formal signature of peace, in right of Prussia having been one of the parties to the Treaty of 1840. Whatever may have been the views of the English Government as to the necessity of a Prussian Envoy's presence, they have felt bound not to oppose the wishes of other Powers on this point, and the Cabinet of Berlin will once more pledge itself to uphold the rights and independence of the Ottoman Porte.

So far as we may consider the matters to have been decided within the room in which the Conferences met, it will be easily understood that Lord Clarendon and Count Orloff have borne the principal parts in this diplomatic struggle. As it is, we believe, determined that the proceedings of the Conferences shall not be published, the details of what has taken place will probably either remain unknown, or only escape into publicity gradually and after a long interval. That the British plenipotentiary, however, should boldly assert the determination of this country to obtain complete guarantees and satisfactory assurances is only what might be expected of a Minister who knows the spirit of his countrymen, their undiminished resources, and the severe judgment they will pass on any one whom they may conceive to have abandoned the high position which they have attained by such exertions and sacrifices. The Plenipotentiaries of Turkey and Sardinia have, we believe, given to the representations of Lord Clarendon a support which makes us regret that the States which have accredited them are the least powerful members of the alliance. Lord Clarendon should have indeed a commanding position. Great Britain is at this moment both able and willing to carry on a great war. Although she entered into this contest after forty years' neglect of military armaments, she now possesses the largest forces of any State in Europe. Her fleets in the Baltic and the Black Sea will in any future campaign count many hundred pendants. Her army is in perfect condition, is continually reinforced, and is probably the largest which now occupies the shores of the Crimea. The financial state of the country is all that could be wished, and any sums necessary to uphold its honour and interest will be voted with readiness by the Legislature. *On the other hand, Russia, by the admission of her own statesmen, has lost upwards of 400,000 men, is in want of money and materiel, and can continue the war only by the most unheard-of sacrifices.*

We cannot but think that the lesson which Russia has received will make it long before she again disturbs the peace of Europe. It may be said, therefore, that the object of the war will be attained, and the exertions of the Western Powers fully rewarded. But there certainly seems reason to doubt whether the terms likely to be agreed to are such as will satisfy all the expectations entertained in England. Those expectations may have been larger than were warranted by the state of affairs; if so, the disappointment must be borne. The principal obstacle to a satisfactory peace has been, it is needless to say, the indiscreet and somewhat unworthy rejoicing with which the first news of a pacification was received on the Continent. Count Orloff and his colleague would have been inclined to yield far more had they not found how highly that gift was valued which they had the power to confer or withhold. So confirmed and earnest is the longing for peace now, that England is perhaps more unpopular for insisting on good terms for the allies than Russia is for withholding them. It is but natural that the French people should wish to end this war. They have played a high part in Europe—they have gained a reputation with which they may rest content. But these great successes have been bought by no small sacrifices. The finances of France have been strained by war, and may be deranged by its continuance. The call for men may before long interfere with the new-born industry of the country. Hostilities have interrupted those speculations for the rapid gain of wealth which occupy so much the attention of modern French society. The French people, therefore, are less anxious for the stipulations of a treaty than for its immediate result. The Emperor is but the representative of his subjects when he proclaims and proves his desire for a pacification. We can well understand his wish that the birth of an imperial heir should be announced together with the advent of tranquillity. But we cannot but think that in the future men will discriminate between a well-grounded and an unstable peace. It will be no advantage to a child that its birth is commemorated by an Amiens or a Tilsit. We trust that it is not too late to insist on all that the voice of Europe has proclaimed essential to the common safety, and that Russia may not, after an almost unbroken series of defeats, retain practically all that she possessed before the war.

We have as clear a perception as any one of the position of England. This country is a member of an alliance constituted for the attainment of a great end. It has therefore to some extent surrendered its right of individual and separate action. The nation has fully proved its good faith during two years of trying war. The successes of France have been made possible by the disinterested support of England, a country always more desirous of its object than of mere display in attaining it. We have, therefore, a claim on those by whose side we have fought, and to whose capital we have helped to bring the common enemy, confessing his defeat. Although it may be beyond the present right of this country to refuse assent to the conditions which her allies may declare sufficient, yet we think that the union which a great crisis has established between France and England will be more enduring if our countrymen find that it has not failed to accomplished the objects for which they have sacrificed so much.

PICCO, THE BLIND SARDINIAN MINSTREL.

(From the Morning Chronicle, March 10.)

ON Saturday evening, the musical phenomenon Picco was introduced to a London audience at a crowded concert at the Hanover-square Rooms. The pieces selected were the grand scena from "Norma," "Casta Diva," and the "Carnival de Venise," these being the pieces in which this extraordinary genius created so much interest on the Continent previous to his arrival in England. There is something really marvellous in the manner in which from a rough, coarse, halfpenny whistle, such as may be met with in any of our village fairs, Picco produces the most expressive or brilliant music. All the florid passages in the "Carnival de Venise," with the variations of Paganini, and numerous others suggested by himself, are given forth from this rude fife with the most astonishing accuracy and precision, not a note is missed from the lowest to the highest, and not a shake that is not most brilliantly executed. The wondrous powers which are possessed by this pipe appear to be as exhaustless as the versatility and genius of the performer. The most difficult feats of the accomplished violinist, nay, even the tones of the human voice, are closely and successfully imitated; and the distant echoes, as of the mountains of his native land, are produced with startling fidelity. It is almost needless to say that the performance elicited most marked and enthusiastic applause, and the "Carnival de Venise" received a very general encore. Picco has a highly intelligent looking face, marked, however, by that peculiar pensiveness which is so characteristic of persons who, like him, suffer from blindness. He was led upon the stage, wearing the costume of an Italian shepherd. The performances of Picco fully entitle him to the term of "the musical phenomenon of the age." Every one who can admire true genius, and appreciate the difficulties with which the poor blind minstrel has had to contend in making his rude pipe the means of producing such harmonious sounds, cannot be otherwise than gratified and delighted at his performance. In justice to Miss Lascelles and the members of the Orchestral Union, we cannot omit to state, that the other portions of the concert were most effectively given. The Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian Minister, and a large number of the aristocracy, Italians resident in this country, and eminent members of the musical profession were present at the concert.

The following sketch of the life of Picco, and of his performances in Italy, from the *Gazetta Uffic. di Milano*, will be read with interest:—

"A poor blind-born child has been gifted by Nature with an extraordinary musical instinct. This instinct enables him to understand, by his sense of hearing, the harmony of the Creation, and the variety and beauty of the beings that people the universe, by comparing them with the concord of sweet sounds. One day a friend returning from a village fair, gave him a halfpenny whistle, and from that hour the blind boy began to express, on this rude instrument, the sounds and harmonies which his soul felt in the midst of darkness. Those who heard the harsh and discordant sounds of the poor blind boy, earnestly engaged in discovering for himself a new world, would have done or given anything to get rid of such a nuisance; but this perseverance—this constancy in practising his whistle—was the result of a secret power called genius. By dint of blowing for months and years, the blind minstrel created for himself a bright spark in the midst of his perpetual darkness, which spark in the course of time has become a large flame, and now, like the sun, shines by its own light. Who could ever have foretold that this little blind-born minstrel would have succeeded in performing, on his rough plaything, the most delicate pieces and the most difficult compositions of first-rate composers? Who could have thought that from an instrument so much despised the breath and fingers of this blind man would have produced from it unspeakable treasures of melodious sound, and that instruments made with the utmost care, and by means of complicated machinery, would have been surpassed by a boy's halfpenny whistle? In our privileged land (Italy) a bright sun and heavenly light gave birth to rare flowers and geniuses, and, precisely, one of these most rare gifts is that which nature has imparted to blind-born Picco. Born of pastoral parents, in the mountains of the Sardinian States, without the assistance of any school or master whatever, he has become, solely by his persevering efforts, the creator, as it were of a new instrument (for the same, until now, has always been considered as a mere child's plaything), and his performance on it is such that every audience that listen to him is penetrated with admiration, and feel themselves excited to enthusiasm. And when we see such a genius vouchsafed to a poor blind-born creature, a deep compassion blends itself with this enthusiasm, as also an ineffable melancholy that ennobles the pleasure one has in hearing him, and adds a religious feeling to our admiration. When Picco, with his peculiar manner, somewhat timid and uncouth, produces his divine melodies, we are forced to acknowledge that Paganini could do no more upon the submissive cord of his violin; and wherever the minstrel has been heard, his audiences have greeted him with enthusiastic and rapturous applauses. Everything in Picco is extraordinary, and one knows not which to admire most in him, for his musical expression, his talent, his accent, his freedom and boldness, are all of first-rate excellence."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Good Friday, during the afternoon, the Crystal Palace was visited by no less than 17,507 persons. Long before the opening of the doors, at 1 o'clock, the railway station at London-bridge was literally besieged, and throughout the afternoon it continued thronged. The utmost efforts of the railway company were tasked to convey passengers to the Palace, and, although trains were dispatched as fast as they could be filled (on an average every five minutes), many hundreds were unable to obtain conveyance until too late to avail themselves of it. The utmost order and decorum prevailed throughout the building, not the slightest injury was done to the statues, plants, or flowers, and neither wine nor beer was supplied between the hours of three and five, spirits being never sold in the Palace. The exhibitors' counters were closed, all sales being strictly prohibited. A selection of sacred music was performed by a full orchestra in the centre transept. The whole of these visitors were conveyed from the Palace, without accident, in the evening.—*Times.*

THE BURNING OF THEATRES.—Mr. Anderson, the Wizard of the North, has written a letter in answer to a statement made at the Govent Garden renters' meeting on Saturday, that three theatres had been burned down while in his possession. He says—"I have performed in almost every theatre in Great Britain, in most of those of the Continent, and on nearly every stage in America. One only, and that one my own, was burned down whilst in my occupation; and even then it was not during any performance of mine. No American theatre in which I appeared was destroyed during my occupancy, or while I was in that country. The one theatre, and the only one burnt whilst in my possession, was the City Theatre, in Glasgow. It was built by myself at a cost of £15,000. I had effected its insurance for £6500, the whole of which was paid, as far as it would extend, in satisfying the heavy liabilities I had incurred in the erection of that theatre."

THE BUFFLARS OF 1748.—The times are strangely altered since Henry Fielding presided in the justice room at Bow-street, committing rogues and vagabonds to Bridewell, and highwaymen to Newgate. Every facility was then offered to the proceedings of the lawless depredator and bold-faced villain. The streets of the metropolis were dangerous after nightfall. When a powerful tradesman had to take a journey of fifty or sixty miles, he made his will before he took his place in the mail. Notorious highwaymen and swindlers swaggered about in public places, winking at the officers of justice, and enjoying the admiration of the rabble. To prevent the commission of crime, and to detect and secure offenders, the very feeblest means were employed. The nocturnal guardians of the ill-lighted, narrow streets of London were infirm old men, who would have been chargeable to a parish, and shut up in a workhouse, if they had not been employed in protecting the lives and property of the devoted inhabitants of London. . . . When such men were the only guardians of the night, it was easy enough for the practised thief to lighten the home-returning reveller of his watch and purse. If the booty were not delivered up in pursuance of a civil request, the unhappy wight was soon stretched upon the pavement, stunned and stupified, sometimes even deprived of life, whilst the thief walked quietly away to pursue his profession in some other locality. The Bow-street officers who were more immediately charged with the apprehension of desperate offenders, were also distinguished for peculiar remissness and capriciousness in the performance of their duties. No one knew how or why, but, to the great scandal of public jus ice, known offenders—highwaymen, pickpockets, and footpads—were often at large for months after warrants had been issued for their apprehension—walking about London without disguise or concealment, frequenting their nightly haunts of dissipation, and pursuing, without let or hindrance, their lawless calling. The truth was, that the thief then belonged to a powerful corporation, with its army of spies and desperadoes, and hosts of secret allies. Oftentimes the officer of justice was himself little better than the thief's confederate; but, oftener still, prudence compelled him to refrain from meddling with a notorious ruffian.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mrs. MARY ANN PLACE are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, TOMORROW (Friday afternoon), at 3 o'clock. The procession will move from her late residence, Fort-street, at the above hour precisely. CHARLES KINSELA, undertaker, Goulburn-street.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—The New Office of this Journal will be ready for occupation on SATURDAY NEXT. Advertisers will please notice this Removal.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTH CUMBERLAND, Gentlemen,—In consequence of a severe indisposition prevented me from thanking you from the hustings on the declaration of the poll at Parramatta on Saturday last. However, I take this medium of publicly and sincerely thanking the 219 independent electors who nobly recorded their votes in my favour on the 19th instant. Notwithstanding the wonderful and powerful opposition brought to bear against me at every polling place in the Riding—from State-paid clergymen and M.P., J. P.s in abundance, down to the lowest Government-paid flunkeys—after the above combined influence against me, I do confess my opponent gained little by the contest. Again thanking you, from the bottom of my heart,

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
PATRICK HOGAN.

52, Gloucester-street.

TO THE EDITOR of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Sir, Having noticed in your advertising columns of the 18th instant my name attached with many others of the inhabitants of Berrima to a paragraph inserted therein by one J. Hall, a schoolmaster of this town, I beg leave to inform the public that I emphatically deny signing a document purporting to contain the same tenor as the one advertised on the 18th instant. The document read to me by J. Hall, which I signed, was of quite a different construction. I was under the impression by its tenor that it was merely to assist in retaining J. Hall in his present situation, therefore I find like a few others that I have been misled by J. Hall's false construction. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. T. WESTBURY.

Berrima, 23rd June, 1856.

LUXURIANT LOCKS.—SHAW'S Invigorating Balm gives the hair a soft and luxuriant appearance, cleanses it of scurf, removes dandriff, corrects its rigidity, and, by its nourishing balsamic qualities, prevents its ever falling out or turning grey. In all cases of loss of the hair the use of the balm will speedily reproduce it in more than former luxuriance. Sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. W. SHAW and CO., Medical Depot, No. 72, Pitt-street.

DEAFNESS AND DEFECTIVE VISION.—The Organic Vibrator, an extraordinary, powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or ever can be produced, being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ear is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly can be desired.

THE EYESIGHT.—INVALUABLE NEWLY-INVENTED SPECTACLES.—Mr. DE LISSA, the branch firm of S. and B. Solomons, of Piccadilly, London, opticians to the Royal Family. The optical improvements made by this firm by their valuable tinted glasses enable persons of advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish the minutest object. Their glasses have this advantage over spectacles in common use—the vision is strengthened and preserved, and the eye kept at its required temperature.

☞ Mr. DE LISSA, optician, oculist, and aurist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 to 6.

OLD AGE PENSIONS, otherwise called Deferred Annuities.—These Old Age Pensions are secured by the Government, being specially protected by an Act of Council, to the extent of £2 per week, and the pensions of married women are also specially secured as if they were unmarried. No creditors, or the process of any court can touch a pension granted by this society in terms of the Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 11.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, to the Australian Mutual Provident Society.

Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank has been established in the town of Mudgee, where the usual Banking business will be transacted, under the management of Henry Watson Oliver, Esq. By order of the Board of Directors. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 13th June, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to the Legislature of New South Wales during its present session for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a company under the name, style, and title of "the Richmond Pitt Bridge Company," and to authorise the said company to build and maintain a bridge over the River Hawkesbury in the vicinity of the present Richmond Ferry, connecting the boroughs of Windsor and Richmond in the County of Cumberland, with North Richmond and Kurrajong in the County of Cook, and continuing the great line of thoroughfare leading to the northern districts of the colony, and to take tolls thereat for a number of years.

Dated this 23rd day of June, A.D. 1856.

GEORGE BOWMAN, treasurer pro tem.

THE FRENCH CLASS at Mr. C. H. MAY'S, Hunter-street, will meet on MONDAY and THURSDAY in each week, at half-past six in the evening, commencing on the 3rd July. Intending pupils are requested to leave their names as soon as possible with Mr. MAY, who will afford them all the necessary information. References:—Rev. T. Druitt, Sydney; Messrs. Woolls, Baly, and Mrs. Thornton, Parramatta.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist (for many years assistant to Mr. Belisario)—Mineral Teeth of every natural shade and variety, from one to a complete set, carefully fitted on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf, and the very best cements used for large cavities. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor, from 9 to 10 a.m. No. 19, O'Connell-street.

MR. T. E. JONES, 5½, Kent-street, Church-hill, Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Horses, and every description of Carriages, &c. Horses examined as to age and soundness, and whether fit for saddle or harness. N.B.—T. E. J. has for SALE a Pair of Bay Carriage Horses, perfect in all harness. Trial can be given if required.

IN THE ASSIGNMENT of RICHARD COWAN, George-street, Sydney.—A first dividend will be paid on TUESDAY next, 24th instant, at the office of William Macintosh, 35, Hunter-street, to those Creditors who have proved their claims on the above Estate. Sydney, 23rd June, 1856.

IN the ESTATE of the LATE JOHN STOKES, Draper, Camperdown.—All parties indebted to the above Estate, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts forthwith to Mr JOHN FORWARD, or to the undersigned; and any accounts remaining unpaid after the 30th instant, will be placed in the Court of Requests for recovery. JAMES VICKERY, administrator to the estate, 8, Barrack-street.

OLIVER STAINES, Labour Market, House, Land, and General Agency, 73, Lower George-street, Colonial Advertising Office.

REMOVAL.—T. LUSTY begs to inform the inhabitants of Brickfield-hill, and the public at large, that he has removed his business as general stationer, toy warehouseman, and news agent, to more commodious premises, No. 443, Wilshire-place, opposite his old shop.

T. LUSTY presents his sincere thanks to his numerous customers, for the kind favours he has so long received from them, and trusts by unceasing attention and low-priced stock, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

"AVIS AUX ELEGANTES AUX DAMES DE BON GOUT."—The most beautiful assortment of French Flowers, Plumes, Bonnets, Head-dresses, and General Millinery ever offered to the "fashionables" of Sydney, will be open for inspection, on MONDAY, 30th June, at Madame PONDER'S "Magasin de Modes de Paris," No. 265, George-street, late Pakes', confectioner.

A CARD.—Madame PONDER (late Milliner to the Imperial Court, Paris), begs respectfully to inform her numerous friends and the public that, finding her present residence too small and inconvenient to display her new stock of Flowers, Millinery, Plumes, Head-dresses, &c., &c., just received from Paris, she has taken the shop and premises, No. 265, George-street, late Wm. Pakes, confectioner, where she intends opening her Show Rooms on MONDAY next, 30th instant. Sydney, 25th June, 1856.

AVIS AUX DAMES.—The most elegant assortment in Sydney of French Flowers and Feathers for head-dresses, &c., just received from Paris, at Madame DE LOLLE'S Showrooms, 43, Pitt-street North.

C. PURSE, Plate Glass Factor, Carver, Gilder, Looking Glass and Picture Frame Maker—451, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers, Pianofortes tuned repaired, and removed. 19, Bridge-street.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, in morocco cases or lockets, 10s. GREEN, 41, King-street East.

JAMES CLAPCOTT, Butcher, is requested to write to his brother George, Post Office, Melbourne.

JOSEPH REDFORD, Dispensing Chemist (from her Majesty's chemist, Windsor), No. 83, Lower George-street.

MARSHALL and BUIST, Pianoforte-tuners, Repairers, &c., 200, George-street, opposite EMPIRE Office.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist, (established in Sydney 1842), 181, George-street, near the EMPIRE Office.

MR. A. BENSUSAN, Surgeon-Dentist, (late to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, London), 7, Jamison-st.

P. DIGNAM and CO., Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Goulburn.

PIANOFORTES.—Mr. BANKS, Tuner, Repairer, and Regulator, 44, King-street East.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of Wool, washed or unwashed; sheepskins, tallow, and hides; or will make liberal cash advances on same, consigned to Messrs. John Armitage and Co., London. J. T. ARMITAGE, and CO., King-street.

ALFRED BALDWIN, should THIS meet his eye, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to his brother STEPHEN BALDWIN, at Juandah, Dalby.

GODFREY PARSONS, Family Butcher, No. 23, O'Connell-street, opposite Dean's Australian Auction Mart. N.B.—The cutting and quality not to be equalled in the colony.

J. H. WALKER and Co., General Commission Agents and Dealers in all kinds of Ships' Stores, in bond or duty free. 29, Lower George-street, near Queen's Wharf.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mr. FIRMIN COOK, he will hear of EDWARD and WILLIAM COOPER by calling at J. P. Walmsley, No. 14, Clarence-lane, two doors from Scotland's Lamb Inn.

IF CHARLOTTE BLAKE, who hired a few months ago from the Register Office, corner of King and Elizabeth streets, to Mrs. BOLTON, 320, above Mosses', George-street, will apply at No. 13, Jamison-street, she will hear of something to her advantage.

JOHN M'DONNELL, a native of New York, came to Melbourne, per ship Kendall, from America, and who left Melbourne on 28th March last for Sydney, is requested to write immediately to his wife, who is in great distress, not hearing from him since he left. Direct Post Office, Melbourne. Any friend sending information about him will confer a great favour.

JAMES, late Waiter at Toogood's, will please call at Mr. DIXON'S, 58, King-street.

MR. THOMAS CANNAVAN, now or lately an Innkeeper, in the City of Sydney, is requested to send his address to his relative Mr. J. A. REED, Royal Hotel, Deniliquin, Edward River.

MRS. ELIZA STODDART, (late of Adelaide, and formerly of Sydney,) may hear of her sister Mary Anne, by addressing M. A., Post Office, Deniliquin, Edward River.

THOMAS BACH, from Birmingham, England, may hear of a Friend in Sydney, and relations at home, by addressing to J. N., HERALD Office; and any one giving information of the above person will much oblige.

ESTATE OF A. W. YOUNG, Esq., Lane Cove.—To Timber Merchants and others.—Tenders will be received till the 30th June next, for Lease of this estate, for a period, and on such terms as can be ascertained on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., C.C.S., Macquarie-street; or to M. DE COURCY NAGLE, Esq., Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

SEPARATE TENDERS will be received until the 20th JULY, for the Carpenters' and Joiners' work of a House at Pott's Point. Plans and specification can be seen at the offices of HILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, architects, Pitt-street.

TENDERS WANTED by the undersigned for setting two Boilers on their premises, on the west side of Barker-street. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, up to THURSDAY, 26th June. FURLONG and KENNEDY.

TO CARPENTERS and PLASTERERS.—Tenders are required for certain work in the above branches, in the completion of part of the interior of the Sydney Exchange, Bridge-street. The specification may be seen at the offices of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed before noon of FRIDAY next, the 27th instant. HILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, architects, 27, Pitt-street. June 20.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of balconies at the Sydney Exchange, Bridge-street. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed before noon of FRIDAY next, the 27th instant. HILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, architects, 27, Pitt-street. June 20.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—Tenders are required for the erection of a Dwelling-house in Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Messrs. GOOLD and HILLING, where tenders must be delivered on or before FRIDAY. Lloyd's Chambers, 23rd June, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the Erection of a Residence. Excavation and masonry will be let in a separate contract from the rest of the work. For plans and specification apply at the offices of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before Monday, 7th July. HILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, Architects, 27, Pitt-street. June 24th, 1856.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 30th June, for the performance of repairs to the Woolshed on the Circular Quay. Plan and specification may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

PARRAMATTA MARKET.—Tenders will be received for the erection of a Market-house at Parramatta, on or before Saturday, the 28th instant, at noon, addressed—Market Commissioners, Police Office, Parramatta. New plans and specifications have been prepared, and may be seen on application to Mr. Urquhart, Church-street, Parramatta. DAVID FORBES, P.M., Chairman. June 23rd, 1856.

NOTICE.—The Public are Cautioned not to pay Mr. W. B. EVANS any monies on account of the firm of T. H. MATE and CO., Albury. And it is particularly requested that all communications for the said firm be addressed to T. H. MATE and CO., Albury.

£20 (TWENTY POUNDS) REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from the run of Mr. James M'Evoy, of Tarrabandra, near Gundagai, about the latter end of March, a bright chesnut Horse; stands about seventeen hands high, branded with a capital R and V over oy on the near shoulder. If strayed, £2 (two pounds) will be given on the delivery of the horse. If stolen, the above reward will be given on conviction of the thief.

PARCHMENT, Brief and Foolscap Papers, at SMITH and GARDINER'S, stationers, Pitt street. Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Day Books, &c., a large and well assorted stock always on hand; account books of every description made to order; paper ruled in the first style; bookbinding neatly executed. At SMITH and GARDINER'S, Pitt-street.

C. T. SANDON and CO. have on hand the Newest Music, by the latest arrivals; also, Instruction Books, by Cramer, Hamilton, Jousse, Czerny, and others; Violin and Gu